GERMANY.

SULKY PLOWS.

SULKY PLOWS,

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Rock Island, Hill, May 18.—A grand trial of sulky plows took place at William Glenn's farm, in Coal Valley Township, to-day. The competing plows were: Decre & Co.'s "Gilpin," the Mollins Plow Company's. "Evana," the Davenport Plow Company's sulky, the St. Louis "Hughea," and B. D. Buford & Co.'s Rock Island sulky "Browne." The judges appointed by the farmers present unantmously awarded the first premium to the Buford sulky for best work and lightest draft.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—In this city, May 18, John Will-lams, aged 12 years. Funeral from No. 26 Ragle street to-day, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

SMITH—Wednesday, of diphtheretic cronp, Mai-colm, son of George W. and Louisa Kinney Smith. Funeral services will be held Friday morning, the 19th Inst., at 10:30 o'clock, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. MANNING—Margaret Ash Manning, aged 56 years 3 months, beloved mother of A. M. Ash and

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. GRAND COUNCIL.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Only Furniture Auction Sale
This week. Immense stock New and
Second-Hand FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. inistrator's Sale at Auction

ached.

len grove lots suitable for picnics.

liso, 10 acres best gardening land in the county,
th good house and orchard; has frontage of 40
s on State-at, near Ninety-first-st., and can be
divided to advantage.

ake 12:20 dummy-train of C., R. L. & P. R.
to South Englewood.

of Administrator. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctiones

NEW YORK.

Q WOLBERT, Auctioneer

UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SPECIAL

Peremptory Trade Sale

6,000 Packages Domestics.

We shall peremptorily offer on TUESDAY, May 23, 1876, at 11 o'clock, through Mesers. TOWN-SEND, MONTANT & CO., 70 and 83 Leonard-st., by order of the Treasurers and Directors of the "Pepperell Manufacturing Company," "Laconia Company," "Androscoggin Mills," "Continental Mills," "Bates Manufacturing Company," "Otta Company," "Otta Company," "Otta Company," "Warren Cotton Mills," "Columbian Manufacturing Co.," and other corporations, 6, 000 Packages Domestics. The aggregate of Domestic Pabrics included in this offering will exceed any PEEMPTORY Sale ever made in the United States, and should command the presence of a bayer from every Hones in the Dry Goods Trade.

WRIGHT, BLISS & FARTAN, Selling Agents.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Fine Steel Engravings

Water Colors, and Paintings, AT AUCTION Friday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at our mlesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-ev. The engravings are a very choice colaction in French walant, maple, and ash trappes, with French plate-glass. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday and antil day of sale. WM. A BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO. S GATURDAY SALE, larday, May 20, 6:20. o'clock a m., at Co. milestrooms, 116 and 120 Walnut, on, FURNITURE.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO., actisusers, 274 and 270 East Mediane

At 11 o'clock an consumal variety of CARPETS.
Also a large variety of Cane and Wood Seed
HAJIS, Ice Bossa, Rofrigerators, Crockery, and
blassware, new lines of WALL PAPER, and a
prent variety of WINDOW SHADES. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, May 20, at 9 o'cleck, W. G. Crockery and Yellow Ware. Household Furniture, in large quantities and good essortment, Parier and Chamber Sets in every style, Bookmass, Westerbes, Westers, Bookmass, Westerbes, Westers, Bookmass, Westers, Half Press, What-Nota, Rivrors, Carpets, Olicloths, Berigeratom; a car-load of Cane-sest Chairs and Eockers; 500 be Reasted Coffee. Carriages, Bugies, and Harnesses at 11 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsors.

ONE DOLLAR

BUYS FIFTEEN LBS. CAROLINA RICE it HICKSON'S, 118 East Madlet

sof every description, in any part of the decountry, will be prosecuted with dispatch, charges unless we collect. Our agents are y retained attorneys. Send for circular. PRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY, Corner State and Monroe-sta., Chicago. DESKS, sture! A genuine art publica-

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TOLUME 30. TABLE LINENS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

\$1.25; usual price \$1.50 and \$1.75.

NAPKINS and TOWELS

at still greater reductions.

We invite particular inspection to

our new and elegant designs in

NORWELL&SIMPSON

105 State-st..

Between Madison and Washington

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANK

DEPOSITORY

THE VAULTS of this institution are the coepted models of Safe Depositories aroughout the United Sates. They are ult of solid masonry, and are lined with teel plates several inches thick. They constitute an absolutely.

stitute an absolutely ... FORTRESS grainst the assaults of any and all Burglars iring. Their utter defiance of fire is proved by the fact that they withstood the GEBAT CONFLAGRATION OF 1871.

THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

JOHN C. HAINES, President; JARED GAGE, flee-President; CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier; BORGE M. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.

7 PER CENT.

Loans on Real Estate

HATS.

The largest, finest, and best stock is

BREWSTER'S

N. W. cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

TO BENT.

Desirable Offices

TO RENT

INTHE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW

Room 10, Tribune Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CITY TAX DISCOUNTS

THE SAPEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, sllowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue rouchers therefor which may be used at once, or seld until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,

Room 3, City Hall.

To Whom It May Concern.

It has come to my notice that a certain individua calling himself M. Schwarz has been buying good of different parties stating that the same were fo me. I would herewith inform the public that neach man is in my employ, and that I have nothing to do with his transactions. CONRAD SEIPP.

BUSINESS CARDS.

cellent value at \$4.50.

LACE CURTAINS.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., We are enabled to offer still Invite attention to the follow-GREATER ing marked reductions in

BARGAINS! We open this day, May 20, ALL LINEN 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK at 45 cents. Extra quality do, 65c.

FINE ELABORATELY EMBROID-Elegant quality DOUBLE DAM-ASK, 87 1-2 cents and \$1.00. ERED BALBRIGGANS BARNSLEY'S DAMASK, \$1 and

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

From \$2.50 to \$2, and from \$2 to \$1.75. FANCY EMBROIDERED AND

VINE PATTERNS We continue to sell those large WARSEILLES QUILTS at \$3, ex-On Navy, Brown, Ecru, and Mode Grounds, reduced from \$2 and \$1.75 to \$1.50. Special attention is called to the following new line:

GOSSAMER SILK FINISHED LISLE HOSE

An entirely new article in Plain Solid Blues, Pinks, Browns, Slates, and Tan Shades, all at \$1.50.

LADIES' RIBBED LISLE FRENCH

SHAPES In Ecru and Tan Shades, embroidered, at \$150. A new line

BALBRIGGAN OPERA HOSE In Ecru, Pink, Blue, Cardinal,

Flesh, and Lavender, all at \$1. Large additions have been made to our lines of Plain and Balbriggan Hose, in white and unbleached, and prices marked exceedingly low.

is institution pays interest at the rate of reent per annum on Savings Deposits Trust Funds. This interest is added to principal on the first day of each Janua-ad July.

comprising all the desirable kinds for the season. All, from the largest to the smallest men, can be fitted.

HOSIERY

In a greater variety of rich and ele gant goods than was ever shown in the West. Purchasing fine goods in bulk, direct of the manufacturers, in quantities equal to that of any thre

In Chicago and improved suburbs negotiated premptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. SUMMER

> 67 & 69 Washington-st., CHICAGO.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI. 408 NORTH FOURTH-ST., ST. LOUIS

DRY GOODS. REMEMBER THE

ASSIGNEE'S SALE DRY GOODS

SHAY, FRENCH & CO.'S, 84 and 86 State-st.

Greatest Bargains in the City J. IRVING PEARCE, Assignee.

We Beg to Call the Attention of Purchasers

includes a large variety of instruments from the factories of those old and favorably known makers, RENEST GABLETT NDELL, MARKITALL EARNES, and The Large Harder of th

WIRE SCREENS.

WINDOW ScreenS

Best Walnut Screen in the market. Price, 15th 20 cents per foot.

Sash, Blinds, and Screens can be opened and closed without removing the same. Call or send portal card. CHICAGO SCREEN MANUFACTUR-ING CO., 35 Ohlo-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m., saturday Boat don't leave until 8 p.m. For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, 7 p.m. For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted). 10 a.m. saturdays Boat don't leave until. 11 p.m. For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday. 7 p.m.

Indisputable Before the Civil-Service Committee.

We have the largest, best lighted, and most elegant Salesroom used for Retail Clothing pur-poses in United States.

CLOTHING.

We carry the largest stock and can show a greater variety of

MENS' & BOYS'

Than any Retail House West of New York.

We retail more Men's and Boys' Clothing than any concern in the Northwest.

WE KEEP THE Best Made and

Most Stylish

IN THE CITY.

We sell at One Price and at a closer Margin than any

CONCERN IN CHICAGO.

We mark every garment in plain figures, and allow no misrepresentation.

Leading Clothiers,

MATTING, CARPETS, Etc.

competitors, the bargains we offer TKEAT BAKGAINS MATTING.

In order to reduce stock we shall offer our entire stock of Matting for the next ten days at less than the cost of importation, and our entire stock of Oil Cloths at a reduction of 20 per cent from former prices.

CARPETINGS. Bargains in Body Brussels, Phila-delphia Ingrains, Church Carpets, and in Emblem Carpets for Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges.

PAPER HANGINGS. Job Lots of Paper Hangings at half the original cost.

BEDDING. Best Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Counterpanes, and Blankets, at: prices less than ever before offered

E. A. Lancaster & Co., Successors to ALLEN, MACKEY 4-CO., 233 STATE-ST., Corner Jackson-st.

TO NEWSDEALERS. For The Centennial Year. 1876.

FOR SALE.

facsimile of the Uniter County Gazette, publish ingston, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1800. Contains an account death and entoushment of George Washington as 60 per 100 to newsdealers and others. Single corrections to the property of the control Canned Tomatoes.

500 Cases Standard Tomatoes \$1 per Don. Cash Price. H. A. WAIDNER & CO., 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago. SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853.

WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

Marshal 'Campbell's Testimony

He | Knew Nothing of the Sweet-Blakely Financial Arrangement.

And Has Reimbursed the Latter for Her Losses on That Account. Report of the Committee on

the Freedman's Bank

Swindle.

How the District Thieves Swarmed Around That Institution.

And Managed in the End to Bring It to Utter Ruin.

A Government Scheme to Get Even with the Pacific Railroads.

The Naval Scandals Brought Out in the Kittery Investigation.

MISS SWEET. MARSHAL CAMPBELL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Benjamin H. Campbell, United States Marshal at Chicago, testified this morning before the Civil Service Committee in the Mass Sweet matter. The following is an abstract:

I came to Chicago in 1869. George Campbell was then clerk for Gen. Sweet. I know nothing of the circumstances of his appointment. I did

not know Gen. Sweet.

As to the Blakely matter, Campbell testified: After the fire Blakely came to Campbell and said he had met with great losses. Campbell sympathized with him. Blakely wanted \$5,000. Campbell said he had no money. Blakely said if he would guarantee a note he would give col-lateral. Campbell guaranteed the note but

The note was the usual sixty or ninety day paper. Becoming due, it was not paid. The interest was paid, and, becoming due again, the same occurred. Becoming due at third time, payment was made by a reduction of the face of the note to \$4,250. At the time the last payment was made Blakely was running the Post. Campbell suggested that he should say in in-Campbell suggested that he should pay in in-stallments. Blakely thought it would be a good thing. Campbell saw from the newspapers that Blakely intended going to Minnesota. Campbell sought Blakely. Blakely said he had suffered as much about the note as Campbell could inve done; that he con-sidered it a debt of honor which should be paid; that

that

HE WOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS
before leaving Chicago. Subsequently he told
Campbell he had made arrangements. Campbell desired to see the party. Blakely sent for
Miss Sweet. She came. Campbell told her
what Blakely said. She said it was true. She
asked Campbell if he wanted her obligation.
Campbell declined, considering her word good.
Campbell never used any influence in the matter; never knew anything of the agreement between Blakely and Miss Sweet; considered
the transaction fair, legitimate, and honorable
between himself and Miss Sweet. Each time
payments were due Campbell went to the office;
collected them, went to the National Bank of
Illinois, paid the money, and the cashier indorsd the several payments on the note. These

Illinois, paid the money, and the cashier indorsed the several payments on the note. These aggregated \$2,105, and were all paid in 1874.

EVER THER MISS SWEET NOR BLAKELY EVER THE MISS SWEET SHAKELY EVER THE MISS SWEET SHAKELY EVER THE MISS SWEET CAMPBELL SHAWELT SHAWEL

This ended the direct examination.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Blakely was running the Post when the \$5,000 was loaned. Campbell, of his knowledge, did not know Blakely had any property then; was informed he owned the Post; believed it was so from the fact that Blakely offered him Post stock as collateral—a promise which he never kept. Campell produced a copy of the note now in the National Bank of Illinois. It bears date Feb. 6, 1876, is in the form of a judgment note, signed by David Blakely, and indersed with the several payments made by Miss Sweet, at the times stated in her testimony, aggregating \$2,105. Campbell

NEVER GOT A DOLLAR OF THE MONEY PAID BY MISS SWEET.

It went directly to the bank, and was credited on the Blakely note. Campbell did not know that Blakely was insolvent when he loaned Blakely the money. On the contrary, Campbell knew that he was Pension Agent, and Blakely presented statements showing that the Post was making money. Campbell did not not at the time suspect the legality of the transaction, nor at any time during the year that Miss Sweet made payments. Campbell never understood anything about the agreement. Campbell neverinquired. The first reliable information Campbell had was in a letter from a member of the Committee, understood to be Gen. Hurlbut. Campbell was

tee, understood to be Gen. Hurlbut. Campbell was

Not ESPECIALLY INTERESTED WITH BLAKELY, and, when he loaned him the money, he had every reason to believe that he was a truthful man. He had not the slightest doubt but that he owned the Post. The original note and the renewed notes were signed by William H. Bradley as well as by Campbell.

BRADLEY HAD THE SAME KNOWLEDGE of the transaction that Campbell had, and no more. Campbell certified to Bradley as "a man who stands as high as any man in Chicago." Campbell denied that portion of Miss Sweet's testimony in which she said that Campbell came often to her office to consult with her about her testimony before the Committee, but the Committee declined to permit him to go into this. The President has not yet received the copy of Miss Sweet's testimony, which it was agreed should be signed by herself. The President states that he will READ NO OTHER ACCOUNT OF HER TESTIMONY except that signed by her. There does not now seem to be any probability of the removal or resignation of Campbell. Campbell will not testify before the Caulfield Committee, and expects to leave for Chicago to-night. He has read the evidence taken by Caulfield's Committee, and has nothing to say about it. He has never received any money in the Marshal's office beyond that allowed by law.

A HUGE SWINDLE.

A HUGE SWINDLE.

AND ITS NAME IS THE PREEDMEN'S BANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The House
Committee investigating the affairs of the
which they say that the institution degenerated
into a monstrous swindle, and was, almost from
the undersigned under the firm name of Brewster
the start, merely a scheme of selfishness under
the start, merely a scheme of selfishnes

over by H. D. Cooke and controlled by A. R. Shepherd. Some exchequer must be found to advance the depreciated bonds and worthless Auditor's certificates of the District, or the contracts must fail, and the speculations of the pool, and of Shepherd and his friends, in out-of-the-way and unimproved town lots, come to grief.

out-of-the-way and unimproved town lots, come to grief.

THE ACTUAL PROOF

of improper conduct on the part of the officers and agents of the Bank is shown in the testimony of the Washington Cabal, consisting of the President of the Bank, D. L. Eaton; the Actuary, H. D. Cooke, Chairman of the Finance Committee; William S. Huntington, the henchman of Cooke, and of the same Committee; O. O. Howard, Honorary Trustee (an office and position unknown to the charter); Lewis Clephane, of the Finance Committee, and a few more enough to constitute a quorum,—nine,—and a majority of that, five, held high carnivals over the freedmen's hard-earned and sweat-stained earnings, which in an evil hour they had been cajoled into trusting them with for safe-keeping and profitable investment. The freedmen were swindled out of their money for the benefit of strangers, while the canting hypocrites, who had deceived them under specious professions of regard for their race, and who have undoubtedly, directly or indirectly, shared in the plunder, go unwhipped of justice. Proof of

of ACTUAL FRAUD AND DISHONESTY is not wanting in the following instances. J. W. Vandenberg was a pet of the District Government, as a sort of protege and favorite contractor for the grand public improvements, planned and put in execution by the Board of Public Works.

The report says that the securities on which Vandenburg borrowed money from the bank were not worth four cents a bushel ias salable securities or as evidence of debt. The Actuary of the bank himself, then D. L. E aton, was persuaded to accept as gratituity from Vandenburg, a half interest in a \$100,000 co struct for were not worth four cents a bushel ias salable securities or as evidence of debt. The Actuary of the bank himself, then D. L. E ston, was persuaded to accept as gratituity from Vandenburg, a half interest in a \$100,000 co atract for sewer-pipes. Eaton put in no money of his own, incurred no risks or responsibility, and had no trouble about it except to sign the receipts for his share of the profits; but he used the briftenece of his position to pass Vanderburg's paper at the bank counter, and the money thus obtained was used to carry out the contract in which he was interested as a beneficiary. This may not be a steal, but Vandenburg still owes to the bank, according to the exhibit made by the books of that concert, \$144,164, which, however, he disputes, on the ground that some \$40,000 or \$50,000 of his securities have been disposed of and no cred it given them, the rest being hardly worth a contest about.

The freedmen depositors have the consolation that they have been fiseced by the irregularity, to use a polite and exculpatory phrase employed by the present Commissioners when compelled to allude to the rascalities of their predecessors in the management and control of the affais of the bank, but the Commission say the Vandenburg-Eaton irregularity is small in actual criminality compared with

THE SENECA SANDSTONE SWINDLE.

This bubble was a fancy-stock gamble, got upby H. D. Cooke, John L. Kidwell, and H. H. Dodge, by which \$62,000 of the freedmen's good money were drawn out on worthless securities. Every one of the survivors in this gross fraud and conspiracy, namely, Henry E. Cooke, Lewis Clesshane, Hallet Kilbourn, and J. O. Evans, should be indicted, tried, and punished to the extent of the law, while those who are pecuniarily responsible should be sued for the recovery of the money or good securities, consisting in part of \$30,000 first-mortgage bonds of the Maryland Free-Stone Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which the bank was robbed by the conspirators.

George W. Stickney, the Assistant Actuary

to have been not only privy to the transactions, but the principal actor in others, of which a fraudulent conversion of funds to private use is one, and for which he merits and should re-

Add to this steal perpetrated on the thank by the officers and others through the commission of its officers, the act of forgery, as in the case of the Boston teller of the Washington branch, and the way the freedmen's money went is not difficult of compresension.

The report was signed by Douglass, Chairman; Bradford, Stenger, Riddle, Hooker, and Rafney.

Mr. Frost agreed on all the main points, but issented from some of the argument.

THE CASE CONSIDERED IN CABINET MISETING.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Cabinet was in session to-day for more than two hours. The note just received from Earl Derby upon the Winslow extradition case was the subject of bers of the Cabinet by Secretary Fish, and at the conclusion of the reading a general conver-sation ensued upon the subject matter of the ommunication. Secretary Fish will soon reply to Earl Derby, and while it is not learned what the exact nature of the response from this Gov-ernment will be, it can nevertheless be said that the position already held will be adhered to.
The tenor of the conversation to-day was of a character to indicate very clearly that the duty of this Government lies in the abrogation of our: Extradition Treaty with Great Britain, though this depends upon the British note in reply to the next dispatch from the Secretary of State

to Earl Derby.

LOUISIANA.

The condition of affairs in Louisiana was all to a subject of the attention of the Cabinet to-day, though no action was taken beyond what is already known. A telegram was read from Gen. Augur to Gen. Sheridan, mentioning the receipt of instructions of Gen. Sherman, and further saying: The troops are already instructed to prevent open violence, and, as far as possible, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ oafford protection to all requiring it. Bascom, at Bayou Sara, telegraphs this morning that the disturbances are over. They were principallysin Mississipoi. Mississippi.
See. Bristow was detained at home to-day by sickness, and the Treasury Department was represented at the meeting by Assistant-Sec. Conant. With this exception, all the members

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A GOVERNMENT SCHEME TO GET EVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The House Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—The House Committee on the Judiciary spent four hours to-day in the discussion of Lawrence's bill to create a sinking fund for the purpose of paying at maturity the debt of the Pacific Railroad to the Government. The following amendment, offered by McCrary, was finally adopted:

That the sinking fund to be paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company be fixed at \$750,000 per annum thereafter, until the whole debt and interest be paid, these sums to be exclusive of the Company on account of their indebtedness to the United States.

The Committee will also recommend that the sinking fund to be created by offere Pacific Railroads

which received bonds of the Union Pacific Company, and requiring them to pay a sum which shall bear the same ratio to the amount paid by that corporation. It is estimated by the Committee on Federal Officers in Longians met again to-day, and G. W. Ferguson continued his testimony in regard to the importation of 140,500 cigars. The witness admitted to answer, as it might eriminate himself, but subsequently he admitted seeing fraudulent payvears after the maturity of their bonds.

The Committee has by no means completed the consideration of this subject, but will continue its discussion at its meeting to-morrow.

BRISTOW.

BRISTOW. THAT OLD MULB STORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The New York Herald has an anonymous letter from Washington, pretgnding to give many new points in the mule case. The letter is a flat contradiction in what it claims to be its most nportant charges of both the records with the Department now in the hands of the Committee and the sworn testimony it has taken. Two members of the Committee have called on the Secretary to say that nothing whatever had been developed in the searching examinations of the records made by the Committee or by later testimony taken. The Secretary says in regard to this new attack that he will go before the Committee at any moment and meet and refute every point which the writer of the letter; in question claims to have made.

The Sub-Committee on the Mary Merritt case is preparing a report. It will wholly exonerate is preparing a report. It will wholl the preparing a report. It will whol Department now in the hands of the Committee

of Mr. Cate, who brought the charges, there will be considerable criticism of the methods adopted by the Treasury Department in the settlement of such cases.

SCHENCK.

THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COM MITTEE. WASHINGTON, MAY 18.—The Sub-Committee, omposed of Gov. Swann, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. finished their report upon the Emma Mine scandal. Gen. Schenck's counsel have filed a paper with the Committee asking that they consider

finished their report upon the Emma Mine scandal. Gen. Schenck's counsel have filed a paper with the Committee asking that they consider three points specially, as follows:

First—Was the sale of the Emma Mine in England in 1870 a fraudulent sale?

Second—Was there any wrong or impropriety in any act of Gen. Schenck with the sale of the mine in England?

Third—Was there any wrong or impropriety in any action of Gen. Schenck in connection with the Emma Mining Company, or in the stock of that Company?

The counsel then insist, first, that the evidence of James A. Seger and H. E. Johnson should be excluded because of its contradictory character. Second, that with this testimony excluded the Committee should find that the sale of the Emma Mine in England was an honest and honorable sale, and that the owners believed in its great value.

In respect of the connection of Gen. Schenck with the mine or its sale, they ask the Committee to find, first, that the arrangement was made and papers executed before the idea was suggested that Schenck should be officially connected with the Company; second, that Schenck's subsequent transactions were perfectly regular; third, that the subsequent dealings between Schenck and Park in respect to his indebtedness could have no possible connection with the subject matter of the Committee's hould report upon the evidence upon the present value of the Emma Mine; and, finally, that the Committee should view this question entirely in a judicial manner, and that the whole matter should be viewed as an error off judgment, and not as a crime or as selling the influence of his office.

The Committee have, however, already embodied their views in their report, and they are; in substance, that Gen. Schenck was guilty of the most reprehensible conduct in permitting himself to use the eclat of his official position to indorse and give value to the stock of the Emma Mine; company. They do not say that he was dishonest, but they condem n his course in strong and unmistakable term : They have asked

pending.

The Committee will submit their report as soon as the State Department furnishes the information required.

NOTES AND NEWS. PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., May 19.—A promisent

Democratic Senator, who has had an excellent opportunity to learn the temper of the Senata, 12th of August, and it is admitted even by those who now profess to believe an adjournment in three weeks to be possible that if the business of this session is not finished before the Cininnati Convention it can't be com-pleted before late in July or early Congress will take a recess during the sittings of the National Convention, it is certain that very little business of importance can be conducted between Monday, the 12th of June, and the close of that month.

Frepublicans generally repeat

the close of that month.

Fiepublicans generally regard the resolution in troduced by the Chairman of the Ways and Mans Committee proposing a final adjournment on the 12th of June as buncombe. The Democratic House thus asks the Senate in a month's time to perform what the House has succeeded in doing in five months, besides conduct an impeachment trial. The Republicans consider the proposition utterly impracticable. It is not expected that the Senate will consent to adjourn and permit the House Investigating Committee to take testimony during the recess to be printed for campaign uses. There has been taken about 100 printed volumes of testimony. Most of this has been taken in secret without opportunity being given accused persons to answer, this has been taken in secret without oppor-tunity being given accused persons to answer, and much, too, without Republican cross-ex-amination. The 12th of August is more likely to be the day than the 12th of June.

IN It is now evident that the arguments in the impeachment state.

INFEACIMENT.

It is now evident that the arguments in the impeachment trial will be continued next week. Five Senators are preparing speeches, and it is possible that a vote on the jurisdiction may not be taken before Wednesday.

FARTISAN PARTIALITY.

The House to-day decided not to incorporate in the record the remarks which Singlet on caused to be omitted in his colloquy with Garfield. The action of the Democrats means that the record is to be only an aider of the proceedings to the extent that it pleases the majority, and that the Southern fire-eater may give the lie to a Northern man without there being any record made of it.

NAVAL BILL.

lie to a Northern man without there being any record made of it.

The House commenced consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Willis supported his recommendations to reduce the number of yards. He believed the only yards necessary were those at Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Mare Island. Those at Charleston and Washington should be sold. Willis admitted, however, that he had never visited any yard but the Brooklyn. Whithorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, recommended that Pensacola and Mare Island be made naval rendezvous. Mare Island should be made naval rendezvous. Mare Island should be discontinued as a construction yard, if for no other reason because timber has to be transported across the country at great cost. The Kittery, Charleston, Brooklyn, and Norfolk yards, he deemed essential to the public service. Washington should be retained as a manufacturing yard. There was no reason for a yard at League Island that could not be urged for a yard upon any fresh-water stream.

The Attorney-General has decided that under

AN'INTERESTING CHAPTER FOR SENATOR SER-GEANT—THE STORY OF PAYMASTERS' CLERKS BOGAET AND PINNEY—CURIOUS CONDUCT OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—THE SAN
PRANCISCO RING.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The testir cony
taken by the Naval Committee at the Fattery
Navy-Yard contains some interesting reading
for Senator Sergeant, of California, as A several for Senator Sergeant, of California, ar A several other persons. One chapter upon defaulting Paymasters' clerks is given in the evidence of Ambrose J. Clark, now Purchas' ng Paymaster at the Kittery-Portsmouth Yar 4, who formerly occupied the same position *A New York City. The story is fully told in t' ae abstract of that evidence which follows:

A SCANDAL OS STORY.

Q.—Mr. Clark, were y ou ever Paymaster at New York: A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What was you; clerk's name at that time?

PRICE FIVE CENTS. he was a clerk with you? A. -No, sir; not until

he was a clerk with you? A.—No, sir; not until after he ran away.
Q.—After he left you, upon an examination of the books you found this deficiency? A.—Yes, sir; he was tried by Court-Martial.
Q.—You reported him to the Secretary of the Navy? A.—Yes, sir. I arrested him myself down in Texas. I went to Texas and arrested him.
Q.—At whose instigation did you go to Texas?
A.—By order of the Navy Department, and under the authority of a bench-warrant from Judge Benceite, of Brooklyn. I had authority from both. I left him there in the hands of the Marshal, and he was brought back in the course of a month and tried by Court-Martialat the New York Navy-Yard.

STAND UP, MR. ROBESON!
He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, but the sentence of the Court was set aside by the Secretary of the Navy on a legal point. The point made was, that I had appointed another clerk within ten days after he cleared out, and therefore I accepted his resignation, and they could not hold him. That was the excuse given.

.—Was this man an officer? A.—Yes, sir; he was Paymaster's clerk. They are considered officers.

Q.—You say that was the excuse given? A.—That was excuse given.

Q.—Do you mean to say there was no justice in it? A.—No, sir; there was not. It was reported that the Solicitor of, the Navy Department received \$2.500 to set aside the sentence. This fellow Bogart bragged of paying him \$2.500 to set aside the sentence. It was set aside; but whether he was at the bottom of it or not, I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with the Secretary of the Navy about it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He said he would like to have it proved that Bolles, the Solicitor, received that money.

Q.—You told the Secretary that Bolles did received that money? A.—I told the Secretary that this fellow had said so. I not only told him that, but Judge Catlin, Assistant District Attorney, told the Secretary, in my presence, so: that this man said he had paid \$2,500 to Bolles te set aside the sentence.

Q.—Was any action taken by the Secretary in regard to Bolles? A.—No, sir: not that I know of.

Q.—Then was Bogart released? A.—He was turned over to the civil authorities to the United States Court, and there he put in a plea that he belonged to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy. He was then to be turned over to the Navy, sut he ran away and was arrested a second time.

Q.—What was the result there? A.—He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. That sentence

EAS NEVER BMEN PROMULGATED.

but it is in the Navy Department. I say it was four years. I have every reason to believe so.

Q.—Was this clerk in the Paymaster's office when you took that position at New York? A.—Yes, sir; he had been 'here three years as clerk.

Q.—When you took the position were there any conditions stipulated? A.—No, sir; he was highly recommended to me by the former Paymaster. I had no clerk that I wanted to put there; he had been there three years; was a competent man, and I appointed him upon the recommendation of my predecessor.

Q.—You say he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at San Francisco? A.—Yes, sir; I had it from good authority that he was.

Q.—Did he serve his time? A.—No, sir; he never went to the State Prison. He was kept on board the receiving ship there for nearly a year, I think, and one day he casaped.

Q.—Was he kept in close confinement on board the receiving ship? A.—Yes, sir; I think he was. He was kept on board the ship at any rate. Then, I understand, he was allowed the

LIBERTY OF THE TARD from morning to sunset, and the second day he went ashore; he went across to Vallejo, and there took a scenamer and went to San Francisco.

Q.—That was the second day after he had the liberty of the yard? A.—Yes, sir; the first day he did not run; the second day he did.

Q.—Did he carry his baggage with him when he rant? A.—No, sir; he sent back to the ship for his tronk, and it was sent to him; so I was informed.

Q.—Who sent his trunk to him? A.—That I don't know. I presume the Commanding Officer of the Executive Officer. He wrote to some one. At any rate, his trunk was sent to him, as I understand.

Q.—You shink they connived at his ranning? A.—Yes, str. I am gondent of it, hecause I do not any the second was the second was the second was the result of the executive Officer.

stand.

Q.—You think they connived at his running? A.

Yes, sir; I am consident of it, because I do not see how a man could get out of the Navy-Yard, and take vessel for San Francisco, and have his trunk sent to him, without the connivance of somebody.

Q.—Do you know where he is now? A.—Yes, sir; he is a reporter in Washington. You can see him in the gallery any day.

Q.—Has the Secretary of the Navy ever been in-

ley, and Mr. Bagley went out to San Francisco as a witness in the case.

A QUIBBLE.

Q.—Did the Secretary of the Navy ever give you any reason for releasing him on this quibble? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Only that he was governed entirely by his Solicitor? A.—He did say (I had forgotten that) that he signed the order for his release without knowing the circumstances. He laid the whole thing to the Solicitor. I know of no excuse for not carrying out the second sentence, though,
Q.—Did he know of the second trial in San Francisco? A.—Oh, yes; he was tried there under his order. All Court-Martials are convened under the order of the Secretary.

Q.—How long did you stay in New York after this man ran away?

A.—He ran an away the second second side in think. I staid in New York just about six months after he ran away.

Q.—Did you amly for a position as Paymaster as

Pinney, the Paymaster's clerk, was the man was did it.

Q.—Was it publicly known in San Francisco that he was a rascal? A.—It was known by all nary officers; of course, I did not know the business-men there, but it was talked about generally by the may officers—so much so that the Commandant of the yard, while I was there, who had some provisions to buy, sent down the Paymaster's clerk from the inspection of provisions and clothing of the yard te make those purchases; he would not trust them to be made from that office.

Q.—And that was the man they wanted you to keep as clerk, if you went there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about him subsequently? A.—He cleared out, leaving a defalcation of something like \$750,000; not all, however, from Government.

Q.—From San Francisco? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—I know it from the papers; there was an investigation, and the Paymaster there (Spaulding) is being tried now of this same case; the Court of Inquiry, it seems, found enough against him to try him by Courv Martial, and he is being tried now. When I was talking about going there, Spaulding had been there four years. They could not get any Paymaster to take the place, because nobody would not take it because the condition was that the Paymaster must keep this mas as clerk, or he could not have the place. I know two James Fulton and myself.

Q.—Did you say anything to Sonator Sargent?

A.—Yes, sir; Fay-inspector Fulton and myself.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

MASHIN GION GUOSIF.

PARD-HEAD TRIP TO THE CENTENNIAL—CONGRESHEN AND CORRESPONDENTS—AN IRATE
REPRESENTATIVE—PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES
PRISTOW GAINING AMONG THE PEOPLE—
PARSON BROWNLOW FOR MORTON—DENOCRATIC MOVES—THURMAN AND ALLEN—BEN BUTLER—MASONIO—THE RACES—SOCIETY MOVEMENTS—MRS. GILLESPIE—EXIT FITZHUGH—
AMINEMENTS.

SEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Can we not rom the New Testament a cognomen for apital, and call it "Golgotha, which is, interpreted, The Place of a Skull." ring interpreted, The Place of a Skull."
That other city could have furnished upwards for 5000 dead-heads to attend the opening exercises of the Centennial? And who, besides the implainant Col. Tom Scott, would have furnished free transportation for this noble army, sking them by a circuitous route through the ural districts of Pennsylvania, because the ard-hearted Boston Directors of the Baltimore Philadelphia Road refused to "pass" the sectors of the Saltimore and the sectors of the Saltimore Philadelphia Road refused to "pass" the sectors of the Saltimore than the sectors of the Saltimore Philadelphia Road refused to "pass" the sectors of the Saltimore than the sectors of the Saltimore Philadelphia Road refused to "pass" the ree trains? Without this costly liberality, thich enabled so many to visit Philadelphia which enabled so many to visit ransactions. Scott-free, the grand opening ceremonies would have been deprived of the presence of nearly all of our Congressional Solons, with their retinue of hundreds of newspaper dead-beats, re out in all their glory and shame.

had never been known to write a line for cott's agents, clamoring for the "open sesame" to the free trains of cars. The semi-monthly respondent of the Scowhegan Gladiator, the writer of society-letters for the Salt Lake lies' Mirror, the compiler of election-statistics the Duluth Democratic Clarion, and the Scoreporter of the Pensacola Palladium of Liby, with scores of other representatives of ally well-known journals, demanded and reved the coveted bits of pasteboard. The man o sells stale doughnuts and sour beer in the tement of the Capitol was on hand; nor were to pretty Treasury elerkesses, who frank the seches of the Representatives who keep them office, forgotten. Of course, the praises of 1. Tom Scott were in every mouth; and it wremains to be seen whether, next winter, en the elections are over, he will be gratefully embered by the Congressmen and correspondents aforesaid, and his Southern Pacific bill through with commendable haste. If he as not receive his desired legislation, after a lavish generoesity, he will have good reason denouncing those who rode on his trains as ungrateful set. The propriety of this Consistency of the Copinion to decide. That it was unblushely demand for expensive courtesy on 1. Scott, and of the acceptance of it, is for bite Opinion to decide. That it was unblushely demanded and accepted, is a matter of ord.

demanded and accepted, is a matter of the control o

of the dusky Congressional intervence, and conductor retreated to his small closet to y the Civil-Rights bill. don't, propose to attempt a description of liscomforts, extortions, and fatigues which distinguished party experienced at the Cental Show, or of the hungry, tired, and cross of mind in which they returned. Just let. Hawley come here again for an appropria—but then it was so kind in Col. Scott to the party to Philadelphia and back.

tion—but then it was so kind in Col. Scott to pass the party to Philadelphia and back.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CALDRONS are boiling, and bubbling, and steaming. Not a day passes but that some rumor, or scandal, or suspicion is thrown in, and stirred up, that some exandidate may be injured, and consequently some other candidate benefited. The last scatation is the blackballing of Mr. Bristow at the Union League Club, in New York, by a snobbish young sugar-refiner, to avenge a Treasury decision against him. To-morrow Mr. Riddle's letter to Mr. Blaine is to appear; and by Tuesday there will be something to the disadvantage of Mr. Conkling, I. dare say. Those who of Mr. Conkling, I dare say. Those who are keeping slates of the relative chances of the Republican candidates think that Mr. Conkling's prospects of leading on the second ballot are good, especially if—as is intimated—the Morton strength is turned over to him. But private citizens who come here from all parts of the Union agree that, among the people in their respective localities,

on financial questions to secure delegates from Ohio to St. Louis for Oldo Tippecane "had been presented by an old lady in the Miami Valley with a fiannel pettleoat, to symbolize his lack of courage. Allen was here in Congress wer forty years ago, serving one term in each House, and was especially remarkable for his sonorous voice, which gained for him the appeliation of "the Ohio Gong." He used to imagine that he resembled Henry Clay in appearance, manner, and style of speaking, and even wore a large, long blue-broadcloth cloak, with a silver commoner used to wrap around his tall form in cold weather. But he possessed none of the sunny smiles, or gracious manners, or melodious accents, which made Mr. Clay so bewitching, even to the sterner sex; and Mr. Crittenden case and that there was as much difference between their voices as there was between the music of a flute and the blasts of a fog-horn. The idea of making such a protentious old fossil a residential candidate is abourd, but the Dem.

ocrass are making him useful in heading off Thurman. All is fair in politics and love.

Is one of the quiet watchers of the Presidential game, but thus far he has done nothing but express his preference for Morton. He has a good deal of law-practice, and spoke for an hour in the local Court a day or two since, on a case affecting the rights of certain butchers to market stalls. It is said that, when allusion was made to Butler's more circumspect practice, at a dinner-table where Judge Rockwood Hoar was present, he replied: "Yes. Butler has reached the superlative of life: he began by seeking to get on, then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

THE TEMPLARS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Grand-Master John H. Hopkins, who is here as the representative from the Pittsburg District of Pennsylvania, has selected Washington Commandery, No. 1, as his escort and body-guard at the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. They will go 100 strong, with the full Marine Band, and will be in admirable drill. This Commandery was organized in 1825, it has conferred the orders of Knighthood on 340 Royal-Arch Masons, and it has on its rolls over 300 members.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, will also visit

Masons, and it has on his force over the bers.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, will also yist Philadelphia during the Grand Encampment, and expects to present as fine an appearance as it did in 1871 at Baltimore, when it won the prize for excellence in drill.

Eleven members of the present Congress are Knights Templar, sixteen are Royal-Arch Masons, and upwards of thirty are Master-Masons.

has really gotten up a spring-meeting, and there are already over forty thoroughbred horses stabled on the course, which attract much attention as they are exercised every morning. Among them are Kadi, a brother of Tom Ochiltree, and credited with the fastest time for one mile on record; Spindrift, the best son of Bonnie Scotland now on the turf; Tom O'Neill, a full brother of London; and other nags of note. On Tuesday next there will be a steeple-chase, over a course which will test the strength of the horses and the courage of their riders. THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB

strength of the horses and the courage of their riders.

SOCIETY-MOVEMENTS.

The presence of the Diplomatic Corps and others at Philadelphia, during the past week, has made the city trather dull; but the young people have enjoyed several strawberry-feasts, at which there is carpet-daneing, with the luscious berries and ice-cream for refreshments. The 24th inst is the birthday of Que—I beg pardon, the Empress Victoria's birthday, and there are rumors that Sir Edward Thornton intends to give a ball at the British Legation, to which the Foreign Commissioners at Philadelphia will be invited.

Dom Pedro was not at all acceptable to the society people here, who didn't fancy his unceremonious way of trotting about while here. The Brazilian Minister, who had expected to have had the management of a grand reception at the Arlington Hotel, is not happy; but the Empress may come here and atone for her husband's incivility by her observance of etiquette. Speaking of the Empress, there has been some curiosity manifested here to know why she was selected to open

THE WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL PAVILION, when Mrs. Grant was on the ground. It was probably a freak of Mrs. Gillespie, the Arch-

THE WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL PAVILION, when Mrs. Grant was on the ground. It was probably a freak of Mrs. Gillespie, the Arch-Tycoon of the Woman's Centennial Committee, who is the only absolute ruler on the Centennial grounds. Even the mighty Director-General Gosborn has to succumb to the imperious nod with which she shakes her head disapprovingly, her cap-frills vibrating in unison with her rapid utterances. Joe Hawley retires, the eloquence of Dr. Loring is hushed, and the Finance Committee open their money-bags for her use. Nevertheless, she should have invited Mrs. Grant to open the performances in the Woman's Pavilion.

the Woman's Pavillon.

EXIT FITZHUGH.

The gallant Doorkeeper of the House, who so glowingly portraved his triumphant condition to a friend in Texas, wishes that he had never been taught how to write. A few weeks since, he was a "biger man than old Grant," with members imploring offices from him; but now he is a humble, crest-fallen supplicant for continuarce in his position. He is another exemplification of the old proverb, "Set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the dickens."

horseback, and he'll ride to the dickens."

AMUSEMENTS.

Those hard-working people, the Vokes family, have drawn good houses here during the week; but next week both the theatres will be closed. On the 22d, Miss Mary Anderson is to make her first appearance here, at the National. An attempt has been made to produce as a prodigy a clever little chap named Shannon; but it was "too thin," although the boy might please old-maid aunts by mounting a chair, and declaiming, "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage." RACONTEUR.

CENTENNIAL.

Foreign Commissioners Indignant Over the Treatment of Their Jurors.

One Ticket, by Frugal Management, Admitting a Dozen Persons.

Wonderful Baby-Tenders to Be Seen in the Women's Pavilion. YESTERDAY.

ACENTENNIAL SAFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The latest Center nial novelty comes from New York, and it is in the shape of an iron safe, and designed to con tain memorial articles for the edification of the tain memorial articles for the editation of the next generation. The safe will contain photo-graphs and autographs of all the prominent officebolders in the country, and will be locked up on the Sist day of December, not to be opened for a century. The closing up of the reposi-tory will be performed with appropriate cere-monies by President Grant. It will then be conveyed to Washington and placed under the rotunda of the Capitol.

GOOD ATTENDANCE.

The attendance to-day at the Exposition was arger, owing to the pleasant weather. There are about 30,000 visitors.

were about 30,000 visitors.

A LITTLE SHABBY.

The foreign Commissioners have become disgusted at the slowness of the Centennial Commission in appointing the foreign jurors. These jurors, it should be stated, are nominated by their respective Governments, but, as they draw pay from the United States for their services, they have to be confirmed as officials by the United States Commission. Many of them are here now, but have received no official notification as yet of their confirmation. The foreign Commissioners held an indignation meeting this afternoon in the British Government Building, and talked very strongly about the shabby way in which their jurors have been treated.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.

DEADHBADS AND REPEATERS—THE CENTENNIAL GUARDS AND THEIR LABORS—THE WOMEN'S PAVILION—WHAT ONE SEES THERE—FINE WORK OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Centennial ommission has found a new mare's nest. It has discovered that a great many persons hold-ng passes have been using them to geti ng passes have been using their friends into the grounds without the proper contribution of 50 cents at the gates. was particularly the case on the opening day, when passes were only looked at, punched or otherwise marked. The holder would go through the gates; then he would retire to a previously arranged spot in the fence, and pass his ticket through one of the numerous evices, where his friend outside would get it. The friend would enter as boldly as a donkey arching to a haystack; then, by the same pro cess, the friend's friend would enter; then the friend's friend's friend, and so on up to the tenth or twentieth multiplication of that much abused and abusing word. The money that should have gone into the Centennis treasury was then expended in congratulatory beer or other drinks, and the cause of immorality was in every way advanced.

(unless you can honestly make something by so doing), and it is doubly wrong to waste the sub stance thus obtained in riotous living. If people will defraud, let them give the proce people will defraud, let them give the proceeds the day. Those hard-working people, the Vokes family, have drawn good houses here during the week; but next week both the theatres will be closed. On the 224, Miss Mary Anderson is to make her first appearance here, at the National. An attempt has been made to produce as a prodigy a clever little chap named Shannon; but it was "too thin," although the boy might please old-maid aunits by mounting a chark; and declaiming, "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage." RACONTEUR.

THE RECORD.

SEENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the Senate, after the introduction and reference of several bills, and the presentation of a number of petitions, legislative business was suspended, and the Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against William H. Belkwap, late Secretary of War, with closed doors.

At 4:45 the doors were reopened, and legislative business resumed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a report of the Director of the Mint, in answer to a Senate resolution showing the annual product of gold and silver in the United thereof to the church, the missionary cause, or

The first principle may be sufficient to the state of the first principle may be sufficient to the first principle may At 4:45 the doors were reopened, and legislative buttenes resumed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, including a report of the Dictition theiring the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, including a report of the Dictition theiring the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, including a report of the Dictition theiring the name of the Secretary of the Committee of the Secretary of the Committee of the Secretary of the Committee of the Secretary of the Secreta

a case containing some twenty-five or thirty etchings made by Victoria Regina. Most of those that I saw were good; a few would be open to criticism on the score of drawing, and some of them on that of shading. But we don't often get anything of this sort from Royal albums, and it won't do to be too particular. One is reminded of Dr. Johnson's remark about the dog that danced on his hind legs, that it was a very poor sort of dancing, and you wondered, not that the beast danced badly, but that he danced at all. But please don't send a copy of this paper to the Queen, or I may never be invited to dine at Buckingham Palace or spend a week at Balmoral.

the Queen, or I may never be invited to dine at Buckingham Palace or spend a week at Balmoral.

There is a fine lot of artificial flowers from Brazil,—some of them made of feathers, like the flowers in the Brazilian Department in the Main Building. Canada sends some painted velvets that look very pretty, and cannot be distinguished from embroidery when you are a few steps away. Sweden sends some pretty work in fish-scales and bones; and it also sends figures of a group of peasants, which never fails to attract a crowd of spectators. A young man is engaged in pulling a flower to pieces, to ascertain whether his girl loves him or not. She is looking over his shoulders, quite as anxious, probably, as he is, to know what the flower will say. In the Japanese show-case there are some fans and fire-screens, and also some embroidered garments of various kinds. There are also some sy imens of painting after the Oriental style, but none of them are more remarkable than the works of art in the Japanese section in the Main Building. The Massachusetts, the Pittsburg, and the Cincinnati Schools of Design have some excellent work; as I cannot go into them is detail without the risk of rousing that peculiarly-feminine quality known as envy (no envious man was ever heard of), I won't indulge in particulars. The real truth is, that, by the time I got around to these things, I was too tired and too much in a burry to give them any more than a passing glance, and, until I have looked at these more carefully, it would be unjust for me to attempt any comparisons.

Cincinnati has some good carving in black me to attempt any comparisons.

Cincinnati has some good carving in black walnut furniture of various kinds. There is a bedstead, which was carved by two young ladies,

BORDERS ON THE ROMANTIC.

They learned wood-carving as a pastime, when their father was wealthy; now he has lost his property, and they find the occupation a good one to assist them in supporting themselves. There are a parlor-organ, also in black walnut; a piano of the same material; and a cabinet in imitation of the antique. The metal hinges of this cabinet are the work of women, and they are made just as well as men could make them. There are other things in black walnut, "too numerous to mention," as the advertisements say; and there is a pretty bust in marble, representing a girl holding a dog in her arms. There is a pair of lace coverings for pillows, made by a girl 14 years old; and there is a covered bedstead, with lace coverings for the bed, all made by a grandmother for her grandchild. They have in this department some laces from Fayal, made from the fibre of the aloc; they have Tunisian curtains and table-covers; and they have English, French, and Austrian work in considerable quantity, all from fair hands. There are fluting-trons, and all sorts of things for laundry-work; and there are machines for washing dishes, scouring knives, and doing other kinds of household duties. I was led by one case which, I was told, contained nothing of interest to the masculine eye; perhaps it was a collection of machines for washing and dressing babies, teaching them not to cry, and behave themselves generally when bachelor relatives are about. I will go there some time, and investigate the contents of that mysterious case.

T. W. K.

and its history
BORDERS ON THE ROMANTIC.

MR. JONES' SUICIDE.

The Particulars of a Melancholy Event.

Philadelphia Bulletin. His name was not Alcibiades Jones, butfor the sake of avoiding scandal we will call him that. He lives in a certain town in Montgomery County. Some time ago he woodd and lost a Miss Julia Bangs. He was perfectly desperate over his defeat, and his friends feared that some evil consequences would ensue. Their apprehen-sions were realized. Jones called upon Peter Lamb and asked him if he had a revolver, and Peter said he had. Jones asked Lamb to lend it to him, and Peter did so. Then Jones informed Peter that he had made up his mind to formed Peter that he had made up commit suicide. He said that since Miss Bangs was an insupportable burden, and he could find relief only in the tomb. He intended to go down by the river shore, and there blow out his down by the river shore, and there blow out his brains and so end all this suffering and grief, and bid farwell to a world that had grown dark to him. He said that he mentioned the fact to Lamb in confidence because he wanted him to perform some little offices for him when he was gone. He intrusted to Lamb a sonnet entitled "A Last Farewell," and adressed to Julia Bangs. This, he asked, should be delivered to Miss Bangs as soon as his corpse was discovered. He said it might excite a pang in her bosom, and induce her to cherish his memory. Then he gave Peter his watch as a keepsake, and handed him \$40 with which he desired Mr. Lamb to purchase a tombstone. He said he would

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

How the Followers of Zoroaster Dispose of Their Dead.

A Description of the Funeral Customs of the Parsees at Bombay.

Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, writing under date Belvedere, Calcut-ta, favors us with the following highly interesting account of what may be called, though the expression scarcely applies, the Parsee "Cemetery" in Bombay:
"At a time when the attention of the British

public is attracted irresistably towards the Queen's Indian Empire a short account of a visit I have lately paid to the Parsee 'Tower of Silence' may possibly be read with interest. Your columns have probably already contained a record of the Prince of Whales' visit to the same locality, and through the kindness of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the very same privileges of inspection which his Boyal Highness enjoyed were accorded to me. "Your readers are doubtless aware that the Parsees are descendants of the ancient Persians who were expelled from Persia by the Mohammedan conquerors, and who first settled at Surat about 1,100 years ago. According to the last census they do not number more than 70,000 souls, of whom about 50,000 are found in the City of Bombay, but chiefly in Guzerat and the Bombay Presidency. Though a mere drop in the ocean of 240,000,000 inhabitants, they form a most important and influential body of men, emulating Europeans in energy and enterprise, rivaling them in opulence, and imitating them in many of their habits. Their vernacular language is Guzerati, but nearly every adult speaks English with fluency, and English is now taught in all their schools. Their benevolent institution for the education of at least 1,000 boys and girls is in a noble building, and is a model of good management. Their religion, as delivered in its original purity by their prophet Zoroaster, and as propounded in the Zend-Avesta, is monothefsite, or, perhaps, rather pantheistic, in spite of the apparent worship of fire and the elements, regarded as visible representations of the Deity. Its morality is summed up in three precepts of two words each,—good thoughts, 'good words,' 'good deeds,'—of which the Parsee is constantly reminded by the triple coil of his white cotton girdle. In its origin the Parsee eystem is allied to that of the Hindu Aryans,—as represented in the Veda,—and has much in common with the more recent Brahmanism. Neither religion can make proselytes.

"A man must be born a Brahman or a Parsee; on over can convert him intin effect of the Queen's Indian Empire a short account of a usit I have lately paid to the Parsee

"A man must be born a Brahman or a Parsee; no power can convert him into either one or the other. One notable peculiarity, however, distinguishes Parseeism. Nothing similar to its funeral rites prevails among other nations; though the practice of exposing bodies on the tops of rocks is not unusual among the Buddhists of Bhotan.

"The Dakhmas, or Parsee Towers of Silence, are erected in a garden, on the highest point of Malabar-hill, a beautiful rising ground on one side of Black Bay, noted for the bungalows and compounds of the European and wealthier inhabitants of Bombay scattered in every direction over its surface.

"The garden is approached by a well-constructed private road, all access to which, except to Parsees, is barred by strong iron gates.

"The garden is approached by a well-constructed private road, all access to which, except to Parsees, is barred by strong iron gates. Thanks to the omnipotent Sir Samsetjee, no obstacles impeded my advance. The massive gates flew open before me as if by magic. I drove rapidly through a park-like inclosure, and found the courteous Secretary of the Parsee Punchayal, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bryanjee, awaiting my arrival at the entrance to the garden. He took me at once to the highest point in the consecrated ground, and we stood together on the terrace of the largest of the three Sagris, or Houses of Prayer, which overlook the five Towers of Silence. This principal Sagri contains the sacred fire, which, when once kindled and consecrated by solemn ceremonial, is fed day and night with incense and fragrant sandal, and never extinguished. The view from this spot can scarcely be surpassed by any in the world. Beneath us lay the City of Bombay, partially hidden by cocoanut groves, with its beautiful bay and harbor glittering in the brilliant December light. Beyond stretched the magnificent ranges of the ghauts, while immediately around us extended a garden, such as can only be seen in tropical countries. No English nobleman's garden could be better kept, and no pen could do justice to the glories of its flowering shrubs, cypresses, and palms. It seemed the very ideal, not only of a place of sacred silence, but of peaceful rest.

"But what are those five circular structures which appear at intervals rising mysteriously out of the foliage? They are simply masses of

"But what are those five circular structures which appear at intervals rising mysteriorsly out of the foliage? They are simply masses of of masonry, massive enough to last for centuries, built of the hardest black gramite, and covered with white chunam, the purity and smoothness of which are disfigured by patches of black fungus-like incrustations. Towers they scarcely deserve to be called; for the height of each is quite out of proportion to its diameter. The largest of the five built with such solid gramite that the cost of erection was three lace of rupees, seemed about forty feet in disapter, and not recent

live spart from the rest of the community, and are, therefore, highly paid.

"Before they remove the body from the house where the relatives are assembled, funeral prayers are recited, and the corpse is exposed to the gaze of a dog, regarded by the Parsees as a sacred animal. This latter ceremony is called Sandid.

the gaze of a dog, regarded by the Parsees as a sacred animal. This latter ceremony is called Sagdid.

"Then the body, swathed in a white sheet, is placed on a curved metal trough, open at both endsy and the corpse-bearers, dressed in pure white garments, proceed with it toward the towers. They are followed by the mourners at a distance of at least 30 feet, in pairs, also dressed in white, and each couple joined by holding a white handker-chief between them. The particular funeral I witnessed was that of a child. When the two corpse-bearers reached the path leading by a steep incline to the door of the tower, the mourners, about eight in number, turned back and entered one of the prayer-houses. "There," said the Secretary, 'they repeat certain Gathas, and pray that the spirit of the deceased may be safely transported on the fourth day after death to its final resting place."

"The tower selected for the present funeral was one in which other members of the same family had before been laid. Two bearers speedily unlocked the door, reverently conveyed the body of the child into the interior, and, unseen by any one, laid it uncovered in one of the open stone receptacles nearest the central well. In two minutes they reappeared with the entity hier and white cloth; and scarcely had they closed the door when a dozen vuitures with the control of the open down and they dosed the door when a dozen vuitures are not seen we saw the satisted birds fly back and arely settle down again upon the parasite of the control of the seen and washed themselves. They had left nothing behind but a skeleton. Meanwhile the bearers were seen to enter a building shaped like a huge barrel. There, as the Sceretary informed me, they changed their dothes and washed themselves. Shortly afterwards we saw them come out and deposit their cathoff funeral garments on stone receptable near at hand. Not a thread leaves the garden, lest it should carry deflement into the city. Perfectly new garments are supplied four weeks, the same bearers return, and with gloved hands, and implements resembling tongs place the dry skeleton in the central well. There the bones find their hast resting-plees, and there the dust of whole generations of Passets commingling is left undisturbed for centrels.

The revolting sight of the gorged vuitures made me turn my back on the keep with ill-concealed abhorrence. I saked the Secretary how it was possible to become reconciled to such a usage. His reply was nearly in the following words: "Our Prophet, Zoroaker, who lived 6,600 years ago, taught us to regard the elements as symbols of the Deity. Earth, fire, water, he said, ought never, under any circumstances, to deflied by contact with putrelying charges our bodies should be dissipated as rapidly as possible, and in such a way that neither said, we came into the world, and naked we ought to leave it. But the decaying particle of the particle of t

The Largest Swamp in This Country. The surveying party sent out to survey the Okefenokee Swamp report that it measures 142 miles in circumference, and, with the sinuosities, 180 miles around. This vast formation, 80 miles long and 17 miles wide, is the largest swamp in the United States. It lies in the southeastern

RADWAY'S BEMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

THAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited i main this statements:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and howels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was give the statement rapidity that I could not have "lived much onse." A friend of mine induced me to try Radways Semestra. I had not much faith in them, but shally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used then without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone i had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I dok the medicine about five months, and during that time box forty-five pounds. I all I took three dozen bothles of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and the loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles Relief, and two loss of the Resolvent at bottles at the bottles at the bottles Relief.

Druggist and Chemiss. Ann Arbor. Mich.
This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the
above certificate, is and has been for many years walknown to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undentably correct. Any one who knows Mrs.
Bibbins will believe her statement.
(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula of Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Cor-

rupting the Solids and Vi-

tiating the Fluids.

DR. RADWAY & OO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R.R.R.

Radway's Ready Relief

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one

suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIR.

It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Bysterics,
Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites,

parts where the pain or uncuts exists will amorus and comforts in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Hearburn, sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dynentery, Chola, Tayleres should a wall internal pains.

Travelers should a travel in the Stomach, Hearburn Balay RELEUF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. He better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet an purpe, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. But way Pills, for the curv of all disorders of the Stoman, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disease Headache, Constipation, Construction, Dreposts, Billousness, Billous Fever, Indiagnation of the Bowels, Piles, and

Read "False and True." THE COURTS.

The Adelphi Leased to George for \$1,200 Month.

> ord of Judgments and N -Bankruptcy Cases spplication was made yester Williams for leave to lease for the the Adelphi Theatre, w

the hands of Capt. Gray as R. in the hands of Capt. Gray as Received ton George, Esq., a gentleman who have time been actively connected with the bear actively connected with the conference of the confere George immediately filed a bond, and Lycurgus Lafin as sureties, to payment of the rent, which is \$1,3 He then went to Mr. Gray and release, and will take possession of Monday.

Monday.

DIVORCES.

Caroline Ellinger filed her bill husband, Henry Ellinger, charging thabitual drunkard, and that for six he has been in the habit of poundifficking, and knocking her around the great discomfort. Finally, a few he drove her out of the house and to kill her if she ever returned. An wish is to be allowed to live 'away though she hopes the Court will consupport her in a manner becoming a wife.

Samuel Warner commenced a safet.

wife.
Samuel Warner commenced a suit against the Chicago, Burlington & Croad Company, laying damages at \$ Judge Drummond will hear a moselve the injunction in the railroad-

Judge Drummond will hear a me solve the injunction in the railroadday.

O. L. Bearrs, the Supervisor of twalnut, who was fined \$400 lately ing a decreee of Court, came in payesterday.

Judges Gary and Jameson will he to-day, Judges Williams and Farwe divorces, and Judge Rogers will hear cases. Judges Booth and McAllihold any court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John B. Young began a suit against the Marseilles Land & W. C. A. Young, and H. H. Thrapp, lay at \$2,000.*

The Mechanics' Savings Bank of R. I., filed a bill against Beld Julia B. Culver, James B. Smith. Patterson, S. W. Rawson, A. D. Tithe Nassau Bank of New York, to trust deed for \$9,000 on Lots 51, 51 in Culver's Addition in the E. ½ of ½ of Sec. 28, 40, 14; another again Julia B. Culver, Azel F. Hatch, Jamton, and the Nassau Bank of Ne foreclose a mortgage for \$11,000 on 5, 6, and 7 of Baker's Subdivision of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 40, 14; against Timothy and Cornelia Julian S. Rumsey, Treasurer, etc. Pepper, George S. Norris, Joseph Swift, Sarah C. Robinson, and Ann to foreclose a mortgage for \$35,00 Block 8, in the Original Town of Ch. Bankrupter Matters. Homer P. Wattles, a hardware Earlville, filed a voluntary petitio ruptcy yesterday. His debts, all amount to \$9,191.75. The assets co estate valued at \$1,100, of which \$1 claimed as a homestead exemption; of hardware worth \$4,500, book acco and one share of stock in the Earfacturing Company valued at \$23.

claimed as a homestead exemption; of hardware worth \$4,500, book acco and one share of stock in the Ear facturing Company valued at \$25. Register Grant.

The second and third creditors' the case of Richard Ransom will be beld June 9 in the case of Jacobs, and June 7 in the case of Bisbee.

George W. Campbell was apported John E. Gardner. of John E. Gardner.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIE

J. R. Thompson, for the use of began a suit for \$3,000 against Ma

Vechten.

ment against Zephaniah Spurr to
365.

T. C. Williams, for the use of the Chicago & San Francisco Insurance sued James G. Dwen for \$2,000.

John S. Newman filed a bill aga A. and Altha Gilbert, J. C. and Carwell, O. R. Brouse, Truster; Oma George N. Sisson, Abigail M. an Woodruff, Angelina M. and George mond, Susan E. Carter, Virginius A. Receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and Frank Baker, to force deed for \$7,800 on Lots 3 to 15, inclu 20, in Block 3; Lots 49 to 66, and 70 clusive, Block 2, in Cole & Corey's of Lot 9, in the Assessor's Subdivisit 4/ of Sec. 23, 38, 14, and part of the Bec. 22, 38, 14.

Dennis & Ingham began a suit against Charles T. Weston and partners as C. T. Weston & C. Royan about the same parties. Brown also sued the same parties to James R. Crooker began an action against the City of Chicago to record the control of Chicago to record amages sustained by falling through the control of the contro

In the estate of Alexander Print of administration was made to Joannel bond for \$8,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Woods, Daniel Flynn, Connell pleaded guilty to larceny, amanded for sentence.

George Thompson and James of the House of Correction.

THE CALL MONDAY.

found guilty of larceny, and given in the House of Correction.

JUDGE GARY—408, 476, 484 to 49 808, all inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—408, 476, 484 to 49 808, all inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—524, 533 to 345, cept 538 and 341.

JUDGE ROCHES—582 and 586 to 6 JUDGE BOOTH—524, 333 to 345, cept 538 and 341.

JUDGE ROCHES—582 and 586 to 6 JUDGE ROCHES—582 and 341.

JUDGE ROCHES—582 and 586 to 6 JUDGE ROCHES—582 and 341.

JUDGE ROCHES—682 and 586 to 6 JUDGE ROCHES—583 and 341.

JUDGE ROCHES—683 and 541.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call annex JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call annex SUPERHOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—T tional Bank of Chicago va. the Henry Dettmann, \$604.

JUDGE GARY—Charles C. F. Hardenes Johns 1428, 75.—Peter J. Sing Thomas B. and Edmund B. Bannah, JUDGE JAMESON—City vs. Stone; vfrudants for \$16, 750, as damages for umet avenue from Twentieth to Eight Circuit Court—Judge Roches—16 er vs. August Brasin, \$30.

JUDGE BOOTH—Samuel Hafe et a Cregier, \$2, 980, 97.—J. L. Gerber et H. Bodman; judgment for \$98, 95 and stored.—S. D. Kimbark vs. Dewit \$3, 780, 03.

The Richest Man in Gern

The Breiner Handeleblatt has in the world a most interesting piece tion. Who is the richest man i Most persons would say in reply or some long-descended German both cases the searcher for tru wrong. The richest man in Prus banker nor noble, but plain Krup of cannons. Krupp; the gunmake income tax than any man in Prus nearly 110,000 marks, which represseale of profits exceeding 5,00 or about \$1,250,000. It is true to pered in non-official circles that Kramith, has a partner who shares hikewise contributes his quota to ment of income tax. This myster ual is known unto men as the Germent, impersonated by Prince I the Emperor William. The rich m fore, not be as wealthy as he appear

Zeal in Mohammedanh
Poll Mail Gusetts.

A letter from Alexandria says ta
a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medir
meronaly attended as the one w
cluded at the beginning of the
There is now at Mecca a celebra
whose reputation has extended
whole of Arabia. He is regarded
a prophet, and people from Tur
africa, the Soudan, Arabia, and In
in crowds to listen to him. Amon
were several Princes, such as th
Shah of Persia and some Arabias
sultans. All strictly fulfilled the by
the pilgrims, and even the Shah
is a man advanced in years, enteronly a cloth round his loins. An

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

THAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875. DR. RADWAY: That others may be bes

he statement:

1 have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and howels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place
and others without any benefit. It was growing at such
rapidity that I could not have lived much longs are
riced of mine induced me to by Radway's Remedies.
I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much
eliberation, I tried them. minuted to use the medicine until I was fure the medicine until I was fure than entirely cured. I took the medicine until I was fure than an and during that time lost forty five pounds. In the control of the medicine about five in the control of the control of

sit has been to me.

d)

MRS. R. C. BIBBINS.

dibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the
gr whom I requested you to send modeline in

The medicines above stated we bought

the three exception of what was south
may say that her statement is correct acre by
may say that her statement is correct.

Druggist and Chemiet, Ann Arbor, Mich.

We certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who resident Druggist and Chemies, Anu Arbor, Mich.
This may certify that Mrs. Biblina, who makes the
sove certificate, is and has been for many years well
mown to as, and the facts therein stated are undoubfly and undenlably correct. Any one who knows Mrs.
Biblins will believe her statement.
(Sigued) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY B. POND.
MARY COCKER, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula on Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatium, Scrofula, Giandular Sweiling, Hacking Dry, Cough, Canceroup Affections, Syphifitio Complete County, County

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R.R.R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or exeructating the pain the lineumatic, Bed-ridden, Intern, Crippled, Nervous, Neurakic, or prostrated with disrase way waffer.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Craup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half, a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Disarrhes, Dysentery, Cholle, Wind in the Bowets, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYB READY BELKIF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickdess or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or litters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

erfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gun-urge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and strengthen. Had-ay's Pilis, for the curvo 'all disorders of the Stomath, step Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerrous Diseases, epsts, Billousness, Hillousness, Indiscontinuo of the towels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Interna-lacers. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely egetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleti-lous drugs. A few domeof RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sy-tem from all of the above-named disorders. Prios, 29 cents per box. Sold by druggists:

Read "False and True."

Bend one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22

Warreb-st. New York Information worth the

THE COURTS.

The Adelphi Leased to Milton George for \$1,200 a Month.

second of Judgments and New Suits __Bankruptcy Cases.

An application was made yesterday before Judge Williams for leave to lease for the next six months the Adelphi Theatre, which is now in the hands of Capt. Gray as Receiver, to Milin the hands of Capt. Gray as Receiver, to Milton George, Eaq., a gentleman who has for some
time been sctively connected with the Western
Rursl. The application was granted, and Mr.
George immediately filed a bond, with George
and Lycurgus Laflin as sureties, to secure the
payment of the rent, which is \$1,200 a month.
He then went to Mr. Gray and received his
heate, and will take possession of the theatre

DIVORCES.

Caroline Ellinger filed her bill against her husband, Henry Ellinger, charging that he is a habitual drunkard, and that for six years past has been in the habit of pounding her, and ricking, and knocking her around the house, to her great discomfort. Finally, a few days ago, he drove her out of the house and threatened to kill her if she ever returned. And her only wish is to be allowed to live 'away from him, though she hopes the Court will compel him to support her in a manner becoming a carpenter's rife.

wife.

Samuel Warner commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, laying damages at \$20,000.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond will hear a motion to dissolve the injunction in the railroad-tax cases to-

soire the injunction in the railroad-tax cases today.

O. L. Bearrs, the Supervisor of the Town of
Wainut, who was fined \$400 lately for disobeying a decreee of Court, came in paid his fine
yesterday.

Judges Gary and Jameson will hear motions
to-day, Judges Williams and Farwell will hear
divorces, and Judge Rogers will hear submitted
cases. Judges Booth and McAllister will not
hold any court.

John B. Young began a suit in trespass
sgainst the Marsellles Land & Water Power,
C. A Young, and H. H. Thrapp, laying damages
at \$2,000.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence,

The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, R. I., filed a bill against Belden F. and Julia B. Culver, James B. Smith, Alexander Patterson, S. W. Rawson, A. D. Titsworth, and the Nassau Bank of New York, to foreclose a trust deed for \$9.000 on Lots 51, 52, 61, and 62 in Culver's Addition in the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 23, 40, 14; another against B. F. and Julia B. Culver, Azel F. Hatch, James S. Norton, and the Nassau Bank of New York, to foreclose a mortgage for \$11,000 on Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Baker's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 28, 40, 14; and a third against Timothy and Cornella H. Wright, Julian S. Rumsey, Treasurer, etc., George S. Pepper, George S. Norris, Joseph and Edwin Swift, Sarah C. Robinson, and Ann E. Webster, to foreclose a mortgage for \$35,000 on Lot 5, Block S, in the Original Town of Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Homer P. Wattles, a hardware dealer of Earlville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to \$9,191.75. The assets consist of real estate valued at \$1,100, of which \$1,000 worth is

estate valued at \$1,100, of which \$1,000 worth is claimed as a homestead exemption; also a stock of hardware worth \$4,500, book accounts, \$1,200, and one share of stock in the Earlville Manufacturing Company valued at \$25. Reference to Register Grant.

The second and third creditors' meetings in the case of Richard Ransom will be held June \$5 before Register Hibbard, and similar meetings will be held June \$9 in the case of Cohen and Jacobs, and June 7 in the case of Middleton & Bisbee. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of John E. Gardner.

of John E. Gardner.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. R. Thompson, for the use of Azro Chase, began a suit for \$3,000 against Martha A. Van Vechten.

George R. Spurr commenced a suit by attachment against Zephaniah Spurr to recover \$4,-

ment against Zephaniah Spurr to recover \$4,
7. C. Williams, for the use of the New York,
Chicago & San Francisco Insurance Company,
used James G. Dwen for \$2,000.

John S. Newman filed a bill against Lawson
A and Altha Gilbert, J. C. and Carrie W. Caldwell, O. R. Brouse, Trustee; Omar Newman,
George N. Sisson, Abigail M. and John H.

Woodruff, Angelina M. and George W. Hammond, Susan E. Carter, Virginius A. Turpin, as
Receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance
Company, and Frank Baker, to foreclose a trustdeed for \$7,800 on Lots 3 to 15, inclusive, 19 and
B, in Block 3; Lots 49 to 66, and 70 to 75, all inclusive, Block 2, in Cole & Corey's Subdivision,
of Lot 9, in the Assessor's Subdivision of the W.

4 of Sec. 33, 38, 14, and part of the S. E. ½ of
Sec. \$2, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT. Dennis & Ingham began a suit for \$12,000 against Charles T. Weston and — Weston, partners as C. T. Weston & Co. Thomas Brown also sued the same parties for \$15,000.

James R. Crooker began an action in trespanse

James R. Crooker began an action in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$10,000 damages sustained by falling through the side-walk on the west side of Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, on the 27th of October last.

The Roman Catholic Total Abstimence and Benevolent Society filed a bill against John H. Doulin to prevent him from foreclosing a trust-deed for \$5,500 on Temperance Hall, Nos. 211 and 213 Harrison street, given Dec. 7, 1874, by templainant to defendant.

In the estate of Alexander Primrose a grant of administration was made to John Primrose, ander bond for \$8,000.

George Woods, Daniel Flynn, and Michael Council pleaded guilty to larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

George Thompson and James Watson were found guilty of larceny, and given six months in the House of Correction.

JUDGE GARY-468, 476, 484 to 491, and 494 to 503, all inclusive.

JUDGE JANESON—Nos. 58,056, City vs. Harder, and 57,884, City vs. Looney.

JUDGE ROGERS—582 and 586 to 600, inclusive.

JUDGE ROGERS—582 at 0 345, inclusive, except 388 and 341.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 3,175, and 545 to 559 inclusive, except 548, 552, and 554 of Judge Rogers' calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Home National Bank of Chicago vs. the Highland Park Building Company, \$5,408.41.—Fritz Shul vs. Henry Dettmann, \$604.

JUDGMENTS—Shulled Shulled Shulled

The Richest Man in Germany.

The Bremer Handaleblatt has lately given to the world a most interesting piece of information. Who is the richest man in Germany! Most persons would say in reply—Rothschild, or some long-descended German Baron. In both cases the searcher for truth would be vrong. The richest man in Prussia is neither banker nor noble, but plain Krupp, the maker of cannons. Krupp, the gunmaker, pays more income tar than any man in Prussia. He pays nearly 110,000 marks, which represents a yearly scale of profits exceeding 5,000,000 marks, or about \$1,250,000. It is true that it is whispered in non-official circles that Krupp, the gunmith, has a partner who shares his gains and fixewise contributes his quota toward the payment of income tax. This mysterious individual's known unto men as the German Government, impersonated by Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The rich man may, therefore, not be as wealthy as he appears to be.

correspondent also describes some sermons which were addressed to the assembled pilgrims, apparently with considerable effect. In one the preacher urged his hearers to have as little intercourse as possible with Christians, and to abstain entirely from drinking wine, and his words produced so much remorse in some of the pilgrims that as he rode away they threw them selves under his horse's hoofs. Another pridicted that within the next ten years the whole of Europe would be under the rule of the crescent, and that the Sultan of Constantinople would conquer the eastern portion of the continent, including Rome.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST CHICAGO CHORAL UNION. The Choral Union of West Chicago is to b congratulated upon the success attending its first appearance before the public, which took place last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. The choir of Centenary Methodist Church, consisting of seventy voices, assisted by some thirty picked voices, under the direction of Mr. Orlando Blackman, gave two direction of Mr. Orlando Blackman, gave two performances of "The Messtah" last December, which were so successful that the idea was conceived of forming a Choral Society on the West Side, which was to be the local pride of all West-Siders. A society was organized under the name of the "West Chicago Choral Union," with Mr. Blackman as conductor, and the first rehearsal took place about Feb. 18. The Chorus, as at present organized, consists of some ninety voices, distributed as follows: 25 sopranos, 25 altos, 20 bassos, and 20 tenors. There are few, if any, leading voices, but all are quite fresh and self-reliant, the altos being especially fine, and the tenors much above the average. The programme last evening was composed of selections from Handel's "Samson," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The choruses from the former were, "Then Shall They Know;" "O, First Created Beam;" "Let Their Celestial Concerts," and "Then Round About His Starry Throne." The choruses from the latter were "He Watching Over Israel," and "He That Shall Endure." The society deserves credit for bringing out the choruses from "Samson," which are almost unknown here. That the chorus did not bring out all the grand effects of Handel's grand old music and the almost dramatic effects of Mendelssohn's music should be no discouragement to them, for a chorus that has practiced but three months cannot be supposed to do the work of older societies. The "Samson" choruses were for the most part weakly sung for so many voices, while the "Elijah" choruses lacked the requisite light and shade. Neither the "He, Watching Over Israel," or "He That Shall Endure" choruses were sung with the rich and pure, but subdued and pianissimo quality of tone that they require, while the former dragged heavily, the piano accompaniment to it being poor. If the chorus did not succeed in giving the correct coloring to its work, it certainly deserves credit for knowing its music so well, for precision in attacking its, work, for keeping in tune amost of the time, and for the choru performances of "The Messtah" last December, which were so successful that the idea was con-

THE CHOPIN RECITALS. The programme for Carl Wolfsohn's Chopin recital at Standard Hall this afternoon is as follows: Polonaises in C sharp minor, and E flat minor, op. 26, Nos. 1 and 2; Mazurkas, F sharp minor, op. 30, Nos. Failu 2; Mazurkas, Fasarp minor, G major, G minor, and B minor; Taren-telle A flat major, op. 43; and Fantasie in F minor, op. 49. Miss Emma M. Shaw will sing the following songs of Mendelssohn: "Zuleika," "Sun of the Sleepless," "Cradle Song," and "Spring Song." The recital will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Military Movements - Arrival in Civilized

of Wyoming.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Stoux Crry, Ia., May 19.—A returned miner from Deadwood Mines, Black Hills, named Charles Holland, arrived here to-day with \$600 less than six weeks. He came out after provisions, and will start back immediately. ports that miners are making \$10 to \$14 per day there now, and are not troubled by Indians. The only drawback is the scarcity of provisions. A large quantity will be shipped to them the first of next week. Three other miners came with Mr. Holland, bringing about \$1,800 in gold. CHEYENNE, Wy., May 19.—The last two companies of the Second Cavalry for Crook's expelition left Fort Russell at 1 this morning, and will cross the river at Laramie, marching up the north side to Fetterman, to be joined by troops which leave the railroad at Medicine Bow, the whole force reaching Fetterman about Wednesday morning, when Col. Royall, of the Third Cavalry, will take Col. Royall, of the Third Cavalry, will take command, under Crook, of the entire force. At the first halting-place, last night, five desertions occurred, the men taking their horses and equipments. The latest news arrived from the Black Hills to-day. Elderman Nealon and J. D. May, of this city, report meeting Raymond's outfit on Indian Creek. Two of them had engaged in a hot fight with Indians. The Indians had succeeded in capturing thirty-five head of stock when they were driven off. They met about 400 men with eighty wagons northward-bound at Hot Creek, where Capt. Egan's command had also halted. Leaving Hot Creek, they rode into Fort Laramie unmolested. These gentlemen are reliable authority, and state that, on Whitewood and Deadwood Creeks, the claims are being successfully worked, yielding \$10 to \$20 to the man, but beyondthis district the hostility and off-repeated stacks of Indians on prospectors have almost maralyzed the efforts of miners.

Gov. Theyer departed eastward to-day to secure, if possible, additional troops to protect this frontier during the absence of garrison forces in the Big Horn country, or, falling in this, at least to procure arms and ammunition for a militia organization.

DIVORCE IN OLD AGE.

An Old Man Apprehensive of Losing Con-trol of His Property.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 19.—Franklin Oliver, now

89 years old, probably the oldest resident of this county, if not the State, filed a bill of divorce in the Circuit Court of Livingston County against A. Oliver, his wife. Mr. Oliver being a man of large property and most eccentric habits, the case has elicited much comment. Mrs. Oliver filed a cross-bill, at which stage of the proceedings Mr. Oliver filed a cross-bill. Mr. Oliver then made overtures to his wife to return. The case came up this morning on behalf of Mrs. Oliver, who now applies for alimony and money to prosecute her case. Mr. Oliver appeared in court, with his white locks falling down his back, and, in a sharp voice, begged the Court not to impose any barrier between himself and wife. Judge Pilibury awarded Mrs. Oliver \$40 a month of temporary alimony, with the advice that, if possible, they make an amicable adjustment of the unfortunate difficulty. Mr. Oliver also stated that steps were being taken to deprive him of the control of his large property and place it in the hands of Trustees. The estate is valued at \$150,000, and in part consists of \$0,000 acres of land fin this county, known as Oliver's Grove. The Hon. L. E. Payson appears for Mrs. Oliver, and Messrs. Dubar and Torrance for Mr. Oliver Mrs. Oliver filed a cross-bill, at which stage of

Zeal in Mohammedanism.

A letter from Alexandris says that never has a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medima been so numerously attended as the one which was concluded at the beginning of the present year. There is now at Mecca a celebrated preacher whose reputation has extended through the whole of Arabia. He is regarded as a saint and prophet, and people from Turkey, Northern alrica, the Soudan, Arabia, and India assembled in crowds to listen to him. Among the pilgrims was exercal Princes, such as the uncle of the Bah of Persia and some Arabian and African alitans. All strictly fulfilled the rules observed by the pilgrims, and even the Shah's uncle, who is a man advanced in years, entered Mecca with the says aloth round his loins. An old man, feeling his end approaching, traveled all the way hum Kurachee to hear the celebrated prophet, and died at Mecca shortly after his arrival. The

MARINE

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Annivals—Schr R. B. Hubbard, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; prop Japan, Buffalo, sandries; schr Cosack, Oswego, salt; prop C. Rietz, Manistee, lumber; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr L. S. Grant, Lake Traverse, wood; scow D. R. Holt, Taylor's Pier, wood; schr E. Billiuwood, White River, lumber; schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Japan, Ludington, lumber; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; schr Margaret Dall, Ludington, lumber; schr Margaret Dall, Ludington, lumber; schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowec, sandries; schr C. Luling, Manistee, lumber; schr C. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber; stmr Muskegon, sundries; schr Havans, Oswego, coal; schr Racine, Ludington, lumber; schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, schr C. H. Haekley, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, schr C. H. Haekley, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Haven, lumber; schr Jason Harker, Schr Edipse, White Lake, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Haven, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Haven, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Haven, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Haven, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bolovy, Schr C. H. Haekley, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Mu

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Vessel freights were dull at 2%c for corn and 2%c vessel reignts were duit at 2%c for corn and 2%c for wheat to Buffalo. The schrs St. Lawrence ond J. T. Mott were taken for wheat through via Buffalo, and the props Toledo and St. Albans take corn through via Ogdensburg. Total capacity taken was about 32,000 bu wheat and 25,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The chartering business was excessively dult to-day. Vessels could have been obtained at 2%c on wheat to Buffalo, but even this beggarly rate shippers refused to give. Oswego and Kingston rates are entirely nominal. BUFFALO, May 17.—Freights continue firm, with

BUFFALO, May 17.—Freights continue firm, with an upward tendency. There are still but few vessels in port, and all owners continue to demand 50c to Chicago, refusing to take less under any consideration. George W. Bone reports charter of schr H. C. Richards, coal to Chicago, 25c. Other charters are the schrs E. Fitzgerald, coal to Chicago, 35c, free; the Higgie & Jones, Alpena to Chicago, 18c, in the Metropolitan, coal to Up Rapids, 50c, and pig iron from Up Rapids to Chicago, 75c.

DETROIT, May 17.—C. K. Dixon reports the schr Provost, chartered with hoops from Wenoma to Oswego, at 70c per 1,000; schr Mary Hattie, lumber, Alpena to Monroe, 31.50 per 1,000 on rail. B. Whitaker & Co. report the schr Willie Keller chartered for barrel plaster from Alabaster to Milwaukee and Chicago at 16c per brl. S. W. Thompson, Jr., reports the schr Journeyman chartered with pipe and barrel staves, Detroit to Buffalo, on p. t.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

Only two cargoes of lumber were at the market last evening....Orders were given yesterday to remove the schr Falcon still further out in the lake, as there is some danger yet in her present position of running afoul of her.... A new steam yacht is in of running afoul of her....A new steam yacht is in the course of construction at Bates' ship-yard. The yacht promises to be one of the finest and fleetest ever built at this port... The tug Mosher, of Dunham's Line, becoming weary of lying in the harbor, started out yesterday morning in search of something to do, and before she got to Milwackee she succeeded in picking up four vessels, which she towed triumphantly into this harbor, much to the envy of the other tugs in the river, which are walking for something to turn up. After this it will probably become a common matter for tugs to go as far as Milwankee in search of tows. There is nothing like enterprise... The schr G. C. Finner is nothing like enterprise... The schr G. C. Finner is posting rebuilt at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. She will have an entirely new deck, plank shear, stanchions, and rail. When she comes out she will be as good as new.

WOODEN BOTTOMS VS. IRON ONES. The prop Japan of the Anchor Line, which arrived here yesterday, received a wooden bottom over the iron one at Buffalo during the winter. Though much hue and cry was made at first about the superiority of the iron steamers, yet it has been found that wooden-bottomed ones are better able to weather severe gales. Besides, if an iron-bottomed steamer strikes a rock, as in the case of the Merchant which foundered on Racine reef last season, it is a difficult matter to get her off again. In striking bottom the wood gives and is not as liable to be stove through as iron, which, if it comes in contact with a rock, is so broken that nine times out of ten the vessel founders. The new improvement on the Japan has been made as an experiment, and if it proves to be of benefit to the vessel all the other iron boats of the Anchor Line will have their bottoms lined with wood. The work on the Japan cost the owners nearly \$10,000.

THE ALBATROSS. The Albatross is the name of a new fishing-tug which John Gregory, the eminent shipbuilder, has constructed at Doolittle & Olcott's ship-yard, near Van Buren street bridge, and which will be launched in a few days. She is of a beautiful medel, and excellently adapted for the business in which she is to embark. Her owners are Messrs. Schultz & Stahl, of this city. The following are her dimensions: 50 feet keel, 14 feet beam, 6% feet hold.

LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BUTFALO. May 19.—Schrs Hutchinson, Dobbini, Flint, Masten, Sage, Lottie, Wolfe, City of the Straits, B. Jones, Varvalkenberg, May Lyon, San Diego, and J. Couch have discharged their crews and tied up, waiting better freights. They can be a bird for the could be Chicago.

are asking 50c on coal to Chicago.

The arrivals to day were prop Starucca; schr Butcher Boy, Wells Burt, Newsboy, Corsicon, Barrett, Ross, City of the Straits, John Miner, City of Green Bay, and barges Inter-Ocean and Argonaut. RRIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Par., May 19.—Arrived from Milwankee-

Prop Forest City and consort; barge Brown.

Departures—For Chicago, prop Annie Young; Departures—For Chicago, prop Annie Young schr Schuylkil. Charter—Schr Baldwin, coal to Chicago at 40c. THE WELLAND CANAL STRIKE.

Bufalo Commercial, May 16.

The attempt of the laborers on the Welland Canal to force the contractors to pay higher wages, by quitting work in a body, is likely to result as nearly all the strikes this year have ended. The latest report is to the effect that the men are slowly

nearly all the strikes this year, have ended. The latest report is to the effect that the men are slowly going back to their work. Indications point to a general resumption this week. Some of the contractors will probably concede a small advance, and the others will secure all the men they require at the former prices.

The strike has seriously retarded canal-work. The Dominion authorities expect to have the new channel ready for navigation by next April. But at the present rate it will be nearer 1878 than 1877 before it is completed. There are to be twenty-four locks on the "new cut." Of these, two are completed, and seven more are in process of construction, while the others have not been touched. The stone has not even been got out for them. If a sufficient force of cutiers and masons were kept employed the locks might possibly be completed by the time specified. But it begins to look as if the Dominion Government is not anxious to open the new canal during the present depression. It would make a much better showing the first season (which is necessary for the success of the other canals) if the opening should be delayed until business revives somewhat. If it were not for this, the contractors would doubdless be more anxious than they are to keep their men at work.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, May 19.—ABRIVED—Cayuga, Ro-meo, 7,500 bu cats.

CLEARED—Phenix, Leckport, 80,324 ft lumber;

Pirst National, Joliet, 70, 254 ft lumber, 500 posts, 25 m lath, 100 bris salt; Montreal, Seneta, 78, 668 ft lumber; Omaha, Morris, 77, 121 ft lumber, 100 m shingles; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5, 360 bn wheat. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Port Huron, Mich., May 19.—Down—Props Colorado, Maine, Mary Mills, Canisteo, Asrizona, Ohio and barges.

Ur.—Props Garden City, City of Concord, Thomas A. Scott, Bradbury and barge; schrs J. P. Marsh, Hattie Wells, Fleetwing, Annie Vought, Timothy Baker, Red White and Blue, Belle Mitchell, John O'Nejli, William Shupe.

WIND—South, gentle; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pour Huron, Mich., May 19—10 p. m.—Down

Props Roanoke, Passaic, Dean Richmond, Metamora and barges. Westford and barges. Ur-Props J. Bertschy, Porter, Chamberlain, Yosemite and consort, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs H. S. Hyde, Tempest, Marco Polo. Wind-South, light; weather fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.

HERE AND THERE.

All of the Northern Transit Company's boats will hereafter call at Duncan City, old Mackinaw, and Cheboygan while en route for Milwaukes...The Government officials are making arrangements to build two light-houses at the mouth of Saginaw River, and have the sid light discontinued. The new lights will also be used as ranges...The tug-River, and have the sid light discontinued. The new lights will also be used as ranges... The tug Crusader, finding little to do at Oswego, has gone west in search of a big bonanza. The tug has gone to Duncan City, where it will be stationed during the present season... Says the Detroit Post:

"It was reported at Tawas City on Tuesday morning that a vessel was seen about 10 miles distant from that place, at 4 o'clock that morning, on fire. Nothing further was learned of the affair until the arrival of the atmr Benton from Bay City, in the afternoon. The officers of that vessel reported passing several mattresses, blankets and cedar posts, with a bottle attached. The sea was as heavy that she could not stop and pick the bottle up."... Capt John Horn, who has been engaged for some time in getting tegether and loading the cargoes of grain which were saved from the schr Bridgewater and brig Palmico, when they went ashore in the Straits last fall, passed Fort Huron Wonday morning on the strait marine City, baving successfully completed his job and loaded the schr Green Bay. The amount of grain saved was about 11,000 bushels from the Bridgewater and 3,300 from the Palmico.... Says the Briffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 18th: "The prop Tioga, which left Cleveland for Saginaw Monday noon with seven barges in tow, was struck by a sudden squall when some 7 miles out, and the barges were scattered in all directions. When last seen they were all under full sail, and had not been picked up by the steamer... The schr Mediterranean, which sunk in Niagara River, was pumped out by the tug Dayton and towed to Pratt & Co.'s dock, Black Rock, where she discharged Mediterranean, which sunk in Niagara River, was pumped out by the tug Dayton and towed to Pratt & Co.'s dock, Black Rock, where she discharged her carge of hame timber. She was towed up yesterday and taken up to the Union Dry-Dock for repairs... Yesterday afternoon some seven firemen in the employ of the Tug Association struck for higher wages, demanding \$35 per month, instead of \$30 and board, which they were receiving. Their demands were not acceded to and in a short time their places were temporarily filled with other men. This morning all the strikers, with but one exception, returned and were set to work at the

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The failure of Henry B. Avers. a druggist, was announced to-day Liabilities about \$5,000; assets not stated.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-206 FEET FRONT ON WEST ADAMS, between Winchester and Hobey-sta; price low; terms to suit. This is one of the best pieces for improvement now in the market. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalie-st. FOR SALE-SOXISO ON OAK-AV., NEAR CORNER 31110 TOR SALE—SOXISO ON OAK-AV., NEAR CORNER of Staumton; south front.

SIXIES on Calimet, opposite those new marble fronts, south of They—threat, to cash payment required.

MEAD 4 COE. Too Labelle-et al. (1998)

TOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE, barns, 206 Walnut-st., newly painted, 5 years lease, \$50 a year. (Xo taxes.) 160 West Mouroe-et. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES, BUG gies, or harness, 4 town lots in El Paso, Ill. Addres H. N. HARRIS, Dwight, Ill. H. N. HARRIS, Dwight, III.

TOR SALE—SEVERAL EXTRAORDINARY BARgains both within or without the city limits. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dearborn st.

TOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST HOMES
T west of Lincoln Fark, large los, trees, etc. Address OWNER, care Carrier 18.

TOR SALE—A PIECE OF CENTRAL BUSINESS
property paying 12 per cent net. a bargain for a
few days. Address Ves. Tribune office. POR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR A FEW days—Two-story house, with lot-100x133, lake water, beautiful laws, etc., \$7,000, worth \$12,000. E.C. WARE, 94 Washington-st. DOR SALE-ELEGANT CORNER NEAR UNION
Park, adapted for a block of houses. Would furnish land and some money to improve to responsible parties. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

TOR SALE-STYLISH NEW HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, one block from depot, lake water, furnished bomplete, \$5,000, lot 60x130. Go and see it. Address X 38, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-I HAVE A FINE SUBURBAN PLACE T 30 minutes' ride from the city, which I offer for sale at \$8,500 cash; this is not an everlay offer, as this place is one of the nicest that can be had around Chicago; house and ground in fine condition; abundance of fruit of every kind; is lying on one of the best red-dence streets and the best blocks in fown. I offer this place for sale only on account of going to Europe. If place call at 45 East Kinzles-st. Saturday, May 30, at 3 p. in. I will be in town and take you out to the place. FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to suit. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-si FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EAST monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50 tool tots at \$500, \$1.000, and \$1, 250; near schools an depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move in to; to cent train morning and evening. T. C. Hill., Lakeside Building.

COR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES WITH MOD-LOR SALE—AT EVANSION—HOUSES WITH MOD-ern improvements. Lots in any part of the village. Blocks or acres at North Evanston. Will build houses to sult customers. For rent, several first-class houses. HENRY M. KIDDER, 48 Clark-st.

POR SALE—EXCELLENT HOUSES AT RAVENS-Wood and Summerdale on casy terms; lake water, frequent trains; low fares. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. FOR SALE - ENGLEWOOD-EXTRAORDINARY bargain-Large 2-story with brick basement, lot 50 x170, near station; desirable home. HULBURD, 208 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-IN GLENCOE, NICE new 2-story house, 22x44; 11 rooms, with an acre lot, \$3,000. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st.,

FOR SALE-TO MARKET GARDENERS, 5 ACRES, cottage, \$625, \$100 down, balance \$8 monthly; of-fice days, Saturday, Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 37, 97 Clark-st. FOR SALE-875 LOTS AT DOWNER'S OROVE ON monthly payments, commented to station; 10 darains; 10 cent fare. Call and go and see them free.

HOLCOMB, Room 9 Hawley Building, corner Ma

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-WILL PAY CASH FOR A CHOIC bargain in well-improved and located property it this city having a good net rental, or will purchase equity. Address W 51, Tribune office.

POR SALE—TEN THOUSAND PAIRS BOOTS AND shoes, at about half-price, at the Bankrupt Shoestore, 179 West Madison-st., near Halsted. FOR SALE-SAFE-DIEBOLD & KIENZLE'S, ONLY \$45; cost \$110. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dear FOR SALE—A LOT OF PIPES AT HALF PRICE manilla, briar-root, and imitation meerchaum, a KENDALL'S, 242 State-st., corner Jackson.

MUSICAL. T RETAIL AT THE ORGAN FACTORY, THE cheapest and best cabines organ in Chicago, \$50 d spward, mosthly payments or cash, or for rent. cholson Organ Company, 63 East Indiana-st. Nicholson Organ Company, 63 East Indiana-st.

PARGAINS IN PIANOS—WE ARE CONSTANTLY
preceiving direct from New York elegant new
pianos of various first-class makes, which we can offer
at astonishingly low prices. Our cash purchases give
us great advantages, and as we employ no agents, buycre will consult their own interests by dealing directly
with us. Prices always the lowest. Every instrument
fully warranted for five years. R. T. MARTIN, 154
State-st.

HARDMAN PIANOFORTE
HAS ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
FINE QUALITY OF TONE-ELEGANT IN FINISHESTABLISHED SY FEARS.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. T. MARTIN, 184 STATE-ST.

DIANOS-NEW AND SECOND-HAND-PRICES \$50 to \$350. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. STUATION WANTED-AN EXCELLENT AND Opanified organists acquainted with classical church music wholes a situation in some church. Address GOTTESLEBEN, 44 Shorman-st. 150 WILL BUY A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD
7-octave planoforte, with overstrung bass,
refer. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-85.

LOST AND FOUND.

POUND-ON THURSDAY ON INDIANA-AV. A buggy-whip. Apply at 16 South Clark-st.

I OST-ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST. YESTERDAY morning a roll containing three dire insurance policies and six small insurance blanks. A suitable reward will be given for their return to Mr. HARMS, 14 North May-st., a few doors north of Randolph-st. S REWARD-LOST, YESTERDAY, AT THIS Woodruff House, "Jack," a small brown Scotch South Hallsted at.

NFORMATION WANTEDOF MRS. MARY LOV-ell, maiden name Mary Jennings; when last heard rom was in Hichmond, Tex. Her sister, Elizabeth vewbold, is at 911 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., and is erry anxious to hear from her. Texas papers please EBUCATIONAL.

OUPILS WANTED IN FRENCH, DEAWING water-color painting, and the English branches.

WEST END INSTITUTE. PAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular. INSTRUCTION

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY (GRADUATE S of Cornell University) experienced in teaching, for next fail; specialty, Greek; best references. Ad-dress R 33, Tribune office.

TORAGE-FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND MER chandles stored in fire-proof warehouse, 160 Wes conroc-st. Lowest charges. Money advanced on easy erms. TO LEASE.

TO RENT-BY JAMES H. HILL, 94 DEARBORN

st., Room 4:

Basement cottage on Langley-av., \$15.
2-story brick on Thirty-ninth-st., \$85.
2-story frame, Calumet-av., near Twenty-s 2-stery house corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-

2. story brick on Loomis-st., \$40. 2. story brick on Adams-st., \$50. Pirst-chas Turnished house on Michigan-av., near twenty-second-st., for six months. Also furnished house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ith-st., at \$1,000 per annum.

TO RENT-CHEAP, see INDIANA-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., two-story brick basement house and barn. Inquire of GOSS & PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING CO., Piks and Twenty-second-sts.

TO RENT-\$25, 10-ROOM OCTAGON PRONT MILWAUKE brick houses on Bowen-av., near Vincennesav.; hot and cold water on each floor and in two main bedrooms; four marble mantels, side yards, trees in front. 102 Washington-st., Room 15, TO RENT-STONE PRONT HOUSE 14 ROOMS, brick barn, all modern improvements, in good order, splendid struction, for \$60 a month. Apply on the premises, 577 South Park av.

TO RENT-CHEAP TO GOOD PARTIES, 1196
1 Prairie-av., marble front, 14 rooms. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

and 50 Wabash-ar.

TO BENT-TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY ONLY.
not for a boarding-house-Two-story and basements
brick dwelling, 250 West Washington-st.; every room
newly painted, papered, and calcimined. Apply at 286
West Washington-st.
TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 908 WABASH-AV. CONtains 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc.
Apply to E. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.
TO RENT-THE NICE RESIDENCE 201 CALUMET—
av., with a large three-story barn, containing 3 box
stalls and 12 single stalls; and 78 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts. TO RENT-CHEAP-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 1057 Michigan-av., with all modern con veniences. D. G. HAMILTON, 128 Clark-st. TO RENT-ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK-hew marble front, modern conveniences, balf block from street cars; also, new brick and stone, very sice, four blocks from the Park; from \$40 up; neigh-borhood first class. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-FOR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, a house in Minneapolia, Minn., with 10 rooms, well furnished, having water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Address P. O. Box 284, Minneapolia, Minn. TO RENT-ABOUT JUNE 1-2-STORY AND BASE-ment brick houses, Ohio-st., west of State. Room 10, 177 Clark-st. TO RENT-TWO BRICK HOUSES ON WEBSTER-Portand Block. W. E. FURNESS. 30

Porland Block.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, MARBLE FRONT.

3-story and basement, 15 rooms, No. 1081 Wabashav., newly put in order. Low rent to a good tenant. Can be seen by calling at adjoining house, No. 1083. Inquire of or address D. F. CHASE, 24 and 26 Van Buren-st. Buren-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED—130 THROOP-ST: ALSO
adjoining, several rooms, furnished, or unfurnished, fit for housekeeping or sleeping. 130 Throop-ut.
TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, North Side, for \$25; one for \$30.
SOUTHWOUTH, Room 2 Morrison Block. ments. JOHN F. EBERGIART, 107 Clark-st.

O RENT—Mi-GHIGAN-AV.—A COMPLETELY
and elegantity furnished house on Michigan-av., to
a private family only. Address D 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHIN BLOCK AND A HALF OF
Madison-st. cars, a two-story and basement brick
house, very cheap to good tenant; make an ofter. Also
STONE, 146 Madison-st. er month. Apply to H. O.
STONE, 146 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT - DESIRABLE HOUSE AT RAVENSwood, \$25; 2 houses at Summerdale, \$20 each. A.
BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and
Market-sta. Market-sta
TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—
Pleasantest homes about Chicago, from \$10 to \$25.
A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—PINE DWELLING, PLEASANTLY SITuated, on the lake shore in Hyde Park, one block from Forty-third-st, railroad depot, with large lot and barn; also, brick dwelling, with large lot, near Hyde Park station. Apply at 108 LaSalle-st, in basement. O RENT-HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, STABLE, AND beautiful grounds, 44; miles from Court-House, ke View. E. RUMMEL, 31 Dearborn-st., basement. TO RENT-AT NORTH EVANSTON, WITHIN 2 blocks of the depot-Good houses of from 5 to 8 rooms at from \$4 to 8 per month, which is only one-third of the former price; also a good house of 9 rooms in Glencoe at least than half price. C. E. BROWNE, 108

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS \$2.50 to \$7 a week. Religio-Philosphical Publish ing House, 304 Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south Post-Office TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in sulter of two or single; Davy Block, northwest corner of Green and Madison-sts. Rent low to permanent tenants. Inquire at Room 53. TO RENT-166 EAST WASHINGTON-ST-PLEAS-ant and well-furbished rooms to responsible par-

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st. near Clark. Apply at Room 30. near Clark. Apply at Boom 30.

TO RENT-NICE FLATS, 6 ROOMS EACH, EVERY Convenience for housekeeping, in Miller's new marble block, West Madison-st. Also a fat of a rooma, marble building, near corner of State and Van Burensts.; prices reasonable. JOHN MILLER, 384 West Washington-st., or 32 Bryan Block. TO RRNT—A NIGELY-FURNISHED ROOM IN private residence on Ohio-st., near North Dearborn; will rent cheap to a quiet gentleman, Address Y 31, Tribune office. TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A VERY choice room in a first-class private family; no other boarders; near Thirteenth-st. Address Q 45, Tribune office. omce.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENIENT for housekeeping; board if desired. J. L. WEB-STER, 918 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT-PLEASANT AND WELL FURNISHED rooms in a private bouse on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st, for gentlemen. Excellent table board in vicinity. Address D 36, Tribune office. TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LA-dies or gentlemen at 10 Sherman-st., between Jack-son and Van Buren, near Rock Island depot; transients taken.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 109
State-st, with elevator to same: am making novel
improvements that will draw trade. Some one will get
it cheap. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st. TO RENT-STORE 108 MADISON-ST.; LOCATION first-class. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, No. 18 Clark-st., Room 5.

Offices. TO RENT-CHEAP, AT 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3 large offices, 19x26. P. D. HAMILTON, Boom 1, 126 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL., A SHOP, 100x32 feet, two-stories, 18-inch concrete walls, engine, boiler, shaffing, etc.; frame store house, 45x, 60, \(\text{Acomfortable}\) devellings, and blacksmith's shop, all on lot 194x190 feet, opposite principal depot in the centre of the town, o miles south of Chicago. Advantages for manufacturing un and lade to avigation. Largest lumber market known at this point. More ground adjoining can be leased if wanted. Address WM. H. DILLINGHAM, Louisville, Ky., owner, or E. H. SAR-GENT, 785 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM WITH VAULT and good light, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; also corner office with north light, suitable for an artist, and both on fourth floor, Hawley Building. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL COTTAGE OR sulie of rooms for light housekeeping, convenient to Madison-et. care. Inquire this morning at 65 South Canal-et. H. C. JOHNSON. Canal-st. H. C. JOHNSON.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE SOUTH OF
Thirty-fifth-st. and east of boulevard, cheap. Address, stating terms, J. C. LONG, 1733 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN A PRACTICAL STREET-CAR A starter for sale, which is fully secured by letters patent. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties having means and induence. A working model exhibited. Call or address, stating where an interview can be had, J. CLAUSE, 31 South Ganal-st., Chicago. A MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT of death. 238 Clybourn-av., corner Orchard-st. A of death. 288 Ciysourn-av., corner Ordnard-st.
Sale as reasonable as possible.

A BARE CHANCE—A SPLENDID PAYING AND
A newly-established manufacturing business for sal
for the small sum of \$500. Not cash stock, receipta,
etc., included in amount. Present proprietor having
to return to England without delay to claim property,
etc., lately willed to him. Address C W G, 42 Michigan-st., Chicago.

A STEADY MAN WITH SMALL CASH CAPITAL can secure haif interest in nice, profitable business. Bot East Randolph-st., Room 20.

A NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE store, with horse and wagon, for sale. Inquire at 247 Cottage Grove-sw. 247 Cottage Grove-av.

TOR SALE-AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE FURITHE and lease of one of the best hotels in the city, 100 rooms, rent, \$100, furniture nearly new. Must be sold. A bargain to the right man. Inquire of E. W. LOWELL, Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canalsta, Chicago. sts., Chicago.

FURST-CLASS SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Food location, half block from depot, established in
1872, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 287 South
Tark sts., in the grocery. I WILL SELL TO A CASH OR SHORT TIME BUY-er my stock of boots and shoes, domestic dry goods, and proceeds in a five town, doing a good business; stock 54,000, clean and new. Address H. N. HARRIS, Dwight, H. Dwight, III.

CALOON FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, DOING A

good business, with two pool tables and one billiard
table, with saloon furniture complete, at 677 Archer-

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any tind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND CARPETS bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELS MA. 307 South Clark-st. Notice by mail attended to. COCKROACHES, RED-BUGS, AND MOTHS, EX-terminated by contract (warranted); article sold; in-formation free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-it, Room? I ight Castings Made to order. Nich japanned castings a specialty. Morris iron works, Morris, ill. WANTED-BOOKS TO POST, ACCOUNTS, OR writing of any kind, by a competent, faithful mad. Address V 62, Tribane officer

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affiderits sufficient proof; fee after decree. G. R. SIMS, 37 Ashland Block, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address? C. Best 1037, Chicago, ill.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book keepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-BY A WHOLERALE STOVE HOUSE, an experienced salesman to travel in fillinois; state where last employed. Address Wed, Tribune office.

WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE AN EXgert bill clerk, one who corresponds in perfect of the corresponds in perfect of the corresponds in perfect reference and salary expected, W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER BY manufacturing concern; must have about \$3,000 to loan employer; good security. References given and required. O 72 Tribune office. WANTED-PAINTERS. APPLY AT 254 FOURTH-WANTED-A GOOD BOSS WEAVER. A. G. GAR-FIELD, 59 West Washington-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BARBER FOR SAT-urday and Sunday. Wages \$5. Apply at 59816

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GRINDER AND POLisher on cuttery and tools; also a good filer and
finisher. Apply at No. 6 Calboun place, basement, rear
of Adams Express office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NON-UNION JOB
printer to take a permanent situation in an established printing office in the city. Address, stating
qualifications and wages expected. V. 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCUMINERS.
Call early to-day at 244 Superior-86.

WANTED-WOOD CARVER AT CHURCH COR-ner Chicago-av. and LaSalle-st. H. DAHME. W ANTED—OLORDED—BOYS FOR WAITERS AT
WANTED—A HORSESHOER FOR GENERAL
Country work Apply at Wheeling House, West
Lake-st., between Clinton, and Jefferson, about 9
o'clock to-day.

WANTED—ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS can make \$500 a month selling our letter-copying cook. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send for circular, Excelsior Company, 16 Tribune Building. WANTED—A NO. 1 CANVASSERS FOR EVERY town and county in the country to sell Crandal's fre extinguisher, sprinkler, and washer. Good men san make \$15 daily. F. STURGES & CO., sole manu-dacturers, 2, 74, and 76 Lake-st., Chicago. facturers, 72, 74, and 76 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTENNIAL PHOTONO belider, and new fast-seiling goods. AMERICAN
NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—MEN—HOMESTEAD LAND AND
100 acres splendid farming and timbered land given
free to each settler. I can employ I, 000 hands at the
railroads in Maultoba. Steady work and good wages;
all the settle state of the settle se WANTED—A FEW SALESMEN, THOSE NOT afraid to work. Oali and see for yourselves at Rooms 12 and 13, 155 Washington-st. at 9 a. m. C. H. DECAMP.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS; AGENTS ARE now making big wages; office open only from 1 to 5 p. m. 78 East Van Buren-st., Room 15. to 5 p. m. 78 East Van Buren-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000
trial packages, worth 51 each, to 5,000 men who
wish to engage permanently in the best paying business
in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per
week during the year. If unemployed, write to RAY
& CO., Chicago, III.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF
a branch office. Apply to DR. LITTLE, 177 East
Madison-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-LANDSCAPE ART-ists in oil for permanent business. Exhibit samples of work to-day at Room F, corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av. and waossis-av.

WANTED-20 YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS,
who can furnish horses and wagnas, to go to
Michigan to sell our sewing machine and other goods.
Inquire at 153 West Washington-st. S. S. M. CO., A. B. URIEE, President. B. UHLE, Freshent.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, OWNING HORSE
money will be given. References required. Apply
between 11 and 12 Saturday or Monday, to L. CON:
ANT, Ecom 98 Ashland Block. WANTED—A PEW ACTIVE MEN TO SELL THE intest thing out. Sells at sight. Liberal inducements to the right parties. Big money. Call from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 as 217 West Mailson-st. Room 6.

Domestics.

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding houses furnished with first-class female help of any nationality to all parts at short notice, from 416 Wabash-av. and 60 State-st. in basement by Mrs. BAKER. WANTED—A RESPECTABLE NURSE GIRL, ALSO
a German kitchen girl and a competent second
girl. 1048 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 530 WEST ΔDAMS-ST., A GOOD
cook, washer, and ironer. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; bring references to basement, 71 East Washington-st. between 10 and 12 o'clock. WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO GEN.
crai housework in a private family. Apply at 340

WANTED-As GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL Call at 49 Ellis-av. WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT HYDE Park, a competent person to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at Room 3 Ashland block. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework, at 348 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS.
Apply immediately at the Gardner House. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-AT THE HOLLY TREE INN TEMPERto cook and make hereif geography useful.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY - IN A PRIVATE
boarding house, a strictly first-class cook; references required. Apply before 12 m. at 98 Ashland-av.,

Milliners. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-THREE FIRST-CLASS flower branchers. Apply to DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av. HORSES AND CARBIAGES

A UCTION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE AND THA Ilvery stock formerly contained at livery 210 Bit Island-av., will take place at Wren & Co.'s Antion House, 192 and 194 Washington-st, where the stock can be seen until day of sale Monday, May 22, at 10 a. m., sharp. The stock consists of 12 horses, 1 Clarence carriage, 2 close carriages, 1 open barouche, 1 six-seat park phaeton, 8 tog and 5 open buggica, 1 express wagon, 1 two-seated open wagon, 2 sets of sarriage harness, 2 sets of light double, and 12 sets of single harness, 2 sets of light double, and 12 sets of single harness, 2 sets of light double, and 12 sets of single harness, 2 sets of light double, and 12 sets of single harness, 2 sets of light building and 7 years lease of the lot on the next day. Tuesday, May 25, at 11 a. m. Terms of sale for livery stock, cash; on building, half cash; balance 1 and 2 years. WEEN & CO., Auctioneers, 182 and 184 Washington-st. A UCTION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE AND THE

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at
10 a.m.; a large stock on hand at private sale. WREN
6 CO., 192 and 194 Washington-8.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT CARRIAGES,
side springs, phaetons, top and open buggies, manufactured by I. S. TOWER & BRO., 106 South Cinton. A T 10 AND 12 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., A LARG stock of new and second-hand carriages and bu-gies at very low prices. H. B. HILL. The stock of new and second-hand carriages and buggles at very low prices. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—AT BOTTOM FRICES—ONE SECOND-hand extension-top carriage, cost \$850, as good as new, will sell for \$450; four new and four second-hand side-seas; ten phaetona, new and second-hand; twenty top buggles, new and second-hand; ten side-bars, with or without tops; two second-hand; ten side-bars, with wagons; express wapons, farm wagons; express wapons, farm harness, buggles, and harness, buggles, and harness, buggles, and harness, how seek's trial given. Money advanced on horses, buggles, and harness. Horses, buggles, grocery wagons, express wagons, and harness to let by the day or week. Will sell on moathly payments. Don't fall to come and see me before yen buy. H. C. WALKER, 257 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD FAMILY, ROAD, OR FOR SALE—TWO GOOD FAMILY, ROAD, OR business horses; either of them weighs between 1,000 and 1,100; color, black and bay; 6 years of age; warranted sound and kind, and afraid of nothing; a reasonable trial given of them; parted for no fault, only the owner has no further use for them; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at 518 Wabash-ay.

TOR SALE—2 FAMILY CARRIAGES, 1 DOG-CART, and some new road and gentlemen's buggles of my own make. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien, 731 and 733 State-st.

PINEST STOCK, DELIVERY AND BUSINESS Wagons in town; all seasoned stock; will trade for lumber and plastering. Please call and examine. MARTIN'S Carriage Shop, 47 Wells-st. POR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST COUPE HORSE IN the city, or will exchange him for pair small car-iage horses. Call in rear of 1306 Prairie-av. riage horses. Call in rear of 1886 Prairie-av.

W ANTED — HOCKAWAY, JUMP-SEAT, OR phaeton in exchange for gold watch. Address N so, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY, OR LIGHT delivery wagon, for good, clear real estate, well located. Call or address. So East Madison-st. Room 4. BOOKS.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN-LIFE OF-BY LAMON, \$3: by Raymond, \$3:50; by J. N. Arnold, \$6.50. Taff's Dentistry, \$3.50; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., \$3; W. H. Seward's works, 3 vols., \$3; Curran's Speeches, \$2.50; Chambers' Cyclopedia, \$2; Gibbons', Home, \$2; Worcester Dictionary, \$6. MILLER'S Cheap Book Store, 102 Madison-28. CLOSING OUT-25, OM Median-46.

CLOSING OUT-25, OM COPIES NEW FRESH MIScellaneous books at any price to make room for
large stock of lewelry and watches; books for 5, 10, 24,
40, 60, 75, and 60 cents worth \$1 to \$5; great bargains
in large family Bibles. KENDALL'S, 242 State-st.,
corner Jackson. rner Jackson.

VASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, MUSIC

VS paid for Webster's Dictionary. CHAPIN'S Original Old Book Store, 91 Madison-st., opp. Tribune Build

36 SOUTH CLARK-ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH and Lake—Just received, lot of Pacific Reports at \$1.00 per vol. Mitchell's Atlas, \$4.00. Grays, \$4.00. Johanon, \$4.00. Webster's Dictionary, \$5.30. Bartlett's Narraite. 2 vols, sheep, only set in the city, \$6.00. A. T. ChaPhy. PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH GAPITAL TO RUN
The business, not over \$500, and bonus of \$200, in
manufacturing an article which is patented, and can be
put into general use. The party is a responsible business man, in business now, but cannot attend to this
for the present. Addess 2.64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000
cash in a manufacturing business. Profits 100 per
cent. Machinery and engine in good running order,
best references, large trade established; need more
capital. Address A R, 26 South Despiaines-st,

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Beckinspers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IF SUITABLE, AT 26 PER
Sweek, by a gentlemen, good scholar, knowing several ancient and modern languages, in any office or store where writing, copying, bookkeeping, etc., is to be done. Strictly temperals. Security given as to honeasty. Picase call which three days, or address with details, at West Ewing etc., 344, down stairs. M. Wenzel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN.

STRIPPING OF THE MENT OF SITUATION WANTED-IN A RETAIL COAL OF-fice; five years' experience; cub command considerrible retail trade. Call or address T.A.C. 87 Ellis-av. CITUATION WANTED—A GREMAN HAN some experience in the drug business wishes a tion where he can perfect timest fir the English guage. Address R 28, Tribune office.

LTUATION WANTED—COUNTRY PREPER BY a double entry bookkeeper; understand bookkeeping. Best rook a Address R OK. ER, BOX 174, Goodland, Newton County, Ind. EI, BOX 173, GOOdland, Newton County, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN.

STOCCET Business: has had over 15 years' experiment can give lake employer and size other first-cias city references. Address for five days B 19, Tribone office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG salary no object. Good references. Address P6, Tribune office.

Trades,
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A 1 CUTTER AND
tailor; am a good saleman, and will make myself
nacful in the store after working hours if desired. Best
of reference as to ability and character. Please address
Box 232, Ligonier, Ind.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
Coachman, one that understands the care of horsel
and carriages; willing to work. Address W 46, Tribune, STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY, and strong man (Scandinavian). Applicant understands care of horses and can drive team. Call at 103 Milwaukee av.

CITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALES

Man in a reliable wholesale grocery house by a may
of eight years' experience in the retail grocery trade;
will accept salary conditioned upon and proportioned
week, J. FORREY, Elkhart, Ind. CITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO WORK II a photograph-gallery; has some knowledge of the business; will work for small pay. Address PHOTOG-RAPHER, 189, West Jackson st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—FOR A CAPABLE SWEDish girl lately arrived, in some respectable family,
all at 358 West Randolph-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DE Becond work or general housework. Inquire for two lays at 193 Brown-st. STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, COMPETENT O Danish girl, for general housework in nice private amily; can give good references. Call at 144 Twendeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general housework, in private family. 149 Eighteenth-st. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
Good Scandinavian and German female belp can be
upplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 30 Milwaukee av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF

first-class female help can save time and money by
calling on Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous ITUATION WANTED-BY & LADY, TO DO COPT-FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, revolvers, opers glasses, books, furst instruments, etc., etc., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 60 East Madhson-et. Cash paid for old gold and sliver, gold dust, sliver bars, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Unredeemed piedges for sale. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

M SI, SO, \$2,000, etc., on Chicago real estate.
I want none but the best securities, and will make interest and expanses correspondingly low.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500, \$1,000, I want none but the best securities, and will make interest and expanses correspondingly low.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500, \$1,000, WATCHES, WAS AND THE WATCHES, AND THE WATCHES, WATCHES,

M ONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. Funds
in hand. MEAD & COS., 185 LaSalie-st.
M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UP.
Wards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent
principals only need apply. LYMAN & JACKSON, 51
Portiand Block. Portiand Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT AND LOW Fals. Will make building and farm loans. W. E. WEBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—80,000 FOR THREE OR SIX MONTH, by first-class party at 10 per cent. Abundant collateral. Principals address Tis, Tribune office.

WANTED—8,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 6 PER cans interest on improved city property worth 48,000. Address Q 22, Tribune office. WANTED-TO PURCHASE-PAPER OF SAM. J. Walker, H. H. Honore, J. Y. Scammon, or Benj. Lombard. Address X 59, Tribune office. PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON UNIMPROV-ed property to good parties. JOHN C. LONG., 71 Washington-st. \$3.500 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON \$3.500 Chicago or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building. \$30.000 to LEND, AT 8 PER CENT, ON the FURNESS, 38 Portland Block.

\$40.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT ATTEMPT OF THE A West Side. 364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT BOOMS, with good board. One nice single room, \$5, one large back room, with closet, for two, \$9.

Two Large Back rooms, win closes, for two, 5st.

Thinhed, to rent with board, on West Washingtonst, east of the park; large closests, hot and/cold water; house has every convenience and family small. Address F7, Tribune office. South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen: \$4 to \$5 per week, with nee 756 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED second-floor alcove room. Also large pleasant rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

North Side.

North Side.

RUSH-Sir. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; board in building; hot and cold water, near to business.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES VISITING THE EAST THIS SUMMER. will find large, airy rooms, and superior table a si West Thirty-sixth-si. New York City: house and amountments first-class; terms, \$2.50 per day; highes references.

TO EXCHANGE. CACHANGE—FOR FARM OR COUNTRY BESI-L dence, six brick bouses near Union Park, clear. Address L. S. HOUSE, 41 Bryan Block. NEXCHANGE—\$20,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western tate for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal roperty. Address JANUARY, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD WESTERN LANDS, carriage, road-wagon, and good roadster, sound and kind. Call after 6 p. m. 20 Bryand-av. TO EXCHANGE—INTEREST IN LEAD MINE valued at \$40,000, clear; pays \$2,000 per month, or city property or good farm. J. C. CALDWELL & O., 121 Dearborn-st., beachens. CO., 12T Dearborn-st., basement.

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We buy and sell only CosT OF MANUFACTURE.
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Singer, retail of Sewith each,
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Good second-hand machines, various makers, \$10 to
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Dearbaga street, pured Manage, Varioty entertain, port, Vine Waits of New York, Affordoon and Wood's Museum.

KILWINNING LODGE BUT A Free A Collection of the property included to mean a Collection of the property in the collection of the collection

BATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exhange yesterday closed at 887.

Warm weather with possibly occasional showers is predicted for this region to-day.

The sad news comes this morning that, in tion to the ordinary expense of a summer's pleasure tours in the wilds of Canada, g-tax of \$1 a day will henceforward be levied upon every citizen of the United States going thither to get the finny Kanuck on his book.

President Gy avr has stated to a friend his ntention of viaking a tour of the world at the expiratior, of his term of office. Probably no living American is more widel own, or would receive such marked atter tion and courtesy abroad, as General and President U. S. GRANT.

The re port of the Sub-Committee on the "Mary Merritt" charges will completely exoners te Secretary Baisrow from imprope ction in that case, but as a salve to the fee ings of Care, of Wisconsin, who instigated the bavestigation, the Committee have conented to animadvert upon the methods which prevail in the Treasury Department in nagement of cases of this character.

A plan for compelling the Pacific Railroad Companies to commence providing for the payment of their debts to the Government has been matured by the House Judiciary Committee. It contemplates, in the case of the Union Pacific, that \$750,000 shall be set spart annually for ten years, and \$1,000,000 nally thereafter, until the sinking-fund ated shall wipe out the bonds advanced to the Company by the Government. It is proposed to apply an equal ratio of an-nual payments to the total debt to the other

nds of Gov. BEVERIDGE at Springfield the track, but remain in the race until the distance-flag is dropped in his face by the Convention. So far as delegates have of others ascertained, the returns up to date give Cullon 266, Bevenides 100. and Ringway 59, indicating that Cultom will be nominated on the first ballot. This showing does not include Cook County, which is almost certain to send a Curacoa delegation, and several other large counties

PERNANDO Wood is unalterably opposed to the nomination of Tilder at Mt. Louis, and expresses the belief that he could not carry New | York. He lays great stress upon t importance of putting forward a candidate with an unassailable record, and There, in his estimation, does not fill the bill. Judge DAVID DAVIS IS FERNANDO'S ideal of a candidate without a record, and hence a raluable candidate for the Democratic party, which has suffered sorely on this acco he past. He thinks Judge Davis, who never was a Democrat, is the man to fire the the electoral vote of 1876,

A pleasant interview with the Hon. Brow-M. THOMPSON, of Indiana, on the Presiiential canvass in that State, is given in our solumns this morning. Mr. Thomrson, speaking for the southern part of the State, gives it as his opinion that, next to Morron, and in the event that he should not show sufficient strength for a nomination, the majority of the delegation are heartily for Bustow. He has heard of no expression of Conklano lean-ings in the State, and few for Blains. Mos-TON first, and Baserow next, is the situation in Southern Indiana, and it may be presumed to obtain in great measure through

The Finance Committee of the Commo Council are thoroughly in accord with the retrenchment policy suggested by Mayor Horne in his inaugural message. They realize the critical condition of the city's oces, and are fully aware that thing will so strengthen the municipal credit as a general reduction of expendithe application of the strictest economy in every department and detail. Already the effect of this new order of things is felt in the willingness of bankers and capitalists to some forward with money to sustain the credit of the new administration.

raily on the downward turn yesterday, with moderate activity in breadstuffs and duliness in provisions. Mess pork declined 7½@10c per brl, closing firm at \$20.55 for June and \$20.72; for July. Lard declined \$@7;c per 100 bs. closing at \$12.17;@12.40 cash, and \$12.30@12.37; for July. Meats declined ic per B, closing at 7;c for boxed shoulders,

wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were dull hanged. Highwines were nominal, at \$1.071 per gallon. Flour was in fair emand and firm. Wheat closed 1 c lower, at \$1.05 cash and \$1.05% for June. Corn closed 1@ clower, at 48c cash and 46 c for June. Oats closed firmer, at 31c for May and \$0 to June. Bye was stronger at 67@ 67 c. Barley was steady, closing at 72 c cash and 59c for June. Hogs were active, with heavy grades ruling 5c lower. Sales at \$6.30@7.40. Cattle were active and firmer. Sheep were scarce and nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.62} in

United States Marshall CAMPBELL, of Chicago, yesterday testified in relation to the Pension Agency scandal before the House Civil Service Reform. He epeated in his testimony the statements in letter to Miss Sweet-that he had no knowledge of the bargain between that lady and BLAKELY, but loaned the latter \$5,000 b indorsing his note for that amount, and sub becoming responsible for it. CAMPRELL, like Miss SWERT, appears to have been victimized by BLANKLY, and, again like Miss Sweet, he seems to have entered into a rather unbusiness-like transaction with the slippery borrower and office-broker, whose stations of solveney he accepted as true with a blind trust in human nature not usual in matters involving dollars and cents, Mr. CAMPBELL was badly bitten, having refunded all the money paid by Miss HWEET OR BLAKELY's account, and, as was not privy to the knavish swindle, he has suffered sufficiently for his share in the seandalous transaction.

The Freedmen's Bank, which served colored people of the country for saveral years as a rat-hole wherein they could deposit their savings with the assurance that they would not have the opportunity to invest them in unwise speculations, has at last been turned inside out, and presents a spectacle decidedly disheartening to its depositors. The names of the persons who fat tened on the credulity of the ignorant freedmen are given to the world, and are mostly included in the postiferous body known as the District Ring. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Christian soldier, figured the transactions as "Honorary Trustee" of the institution. The remuneration rebut the General's career in Washington is guarantee that he has a liberal estimate o is worth as a financial manager. If the parties to whose doors these sham have been traced escape punishment under the law, it will only prove another instance to illustrate the fact that the corrupt Ring

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

wields a greater power in the District than

the courts of justice.

The reader of the daily papers and the noter of current political history must be convinced that the Democratic party intend to enter into the approaching political campaign with no proposed measures of legisla-tion, with no defined policy either as to finance, taxation, currency, tariff, or anything else. On all these questions the party is confessedly incompetent to deal, or even to at tain the least harmony among its members. Having no programme of its own, the party proposes to go into the campaign upon the road indictment of the Republican party for excessive taxation, general extravagar in expenditure, frauds in administration robbery of the revenues, bribery and sales f offices by officials, and defalcations, embezzlements, and general corruption in the public service. Resolutions reciting instances of this kind-too recent and too notorious to be questioned or denied-will be adopted at every town meeting in every tion which will be held between now and November. Already every Democratic Conthe record of alleged infamy, and the N tional Convention at St. Louis will recount the stery in all the colors that can inspire indignation or provoke disgust.

What has the Republican party to sa

answer to this Democratic indictment? What s the answer that will silence the reproach. and convert the weapon of offense into means of defense? It certainly will not do to say that BELENAP OF BARCOCK were soldiers in the War; that ORVIL GRANT was brother to the President; that the Credit-Mebilier robbery of millions, and the back-pay and salary-grab, and the Pension frauds, the Patent-Office frauds, the Indian and Land-Office frauds, the Custom-House and whishy frauds of millions, and the bogus-claim frauds, the Post-Office frauds, and the Congressional extravagancies and wastefulness, were perpetrated by men who were loyal during the War. It will not remove the odium from the sale of offices to say that the Republican party emancipated, 4,000,000 on them, or that the Democrats of the North sympathized with the Confederates of the Bouth, or that the latter Ku-Kluxed black men, or expelled carpet-baggers, or earried Southern elections against the freedmen. This is all good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It does not meet the charges which will fore the basis of the Democratic campaign It will not be sufficient answer to the indictment to set up counter-charges of corruption and "official irregularities" of which Demo-erats have been guilty. The "you-are-another" argument will not satisfy the country. It can only be pleaded in mitigation and not in justification. Yet this is the mistake the machine politicians are likely to make.

The past record and the present imbecility of the Democratic party will furnish no defense or extenuation of the Federal frauds and corruptions which have been so numer-ous and so notorious. They will not answer the accusation, so long as a hundred Republican office-holders are fugitives in Canada, and scores are in the public prisons, and other hundreds are waiting sentence. must be a sharper, more sweeping, more emphatic answer given to this indictment for official irregularities, and that answer must be the nomination of a candidate at Cincinnati whose very name will sifence the whol Democratic song of Republican offi

The nomination of Bristow will banish Belknapism, and Babcockism, and the Whisky Ring, and the whole element of official fraud, from the campaign. It will silence any claim for Tilden as a Reformer, because, contrasted with Bristow, there is no other man can rank as a Reformer in the estimation of the country. The country will ask no pledges, and care little for platforms or resolutions if Baisrow be nominated. In him they will recognize country, party, and reform. There will be no doubts as to what he will be, or

what he will do, if President. On that point there is no man of any party who doe know that the man who, by the force of his own courageous will, instigated by his con-victions of honesty and duty as a public officer, cleared the Treasury service of the thieves by which it was infested, rid the pub lic offices of the dishonest men who held them, put a stop to counterfeiting, broke up the wholesale plundering of the Government by smuggling through the connivance of the customs agents, took the Whisky Ring by the throat and strangled it, and retrenched the expenses of the Treasury Department by millions, as well as purified it of rascals, and pilferers, and blackmailers, -there is no citizen, we repeat who does not know and feel in his heart tha the man who has done all these things will if made President, carry the same reforms, purifications, and retrenchments into all other branches of the public service.

The Democratic indictment of the Repub lican party for past frauds, extravagancies and corruptions will gain new vigor if Bars row be not nominated at Cincinnati. They will point to his rejection as evidence that the Republican party did not want a man of his character and purposes; did not want him to go on in his work of purifying the Government service; did not want official crime punished; and will point to the fact that he was rejected at Cincinnati that the Republican machine leaders might get rid of him and of his reform altogether. The public mind will be ripe to accept this view as a fust one. and will accept the rejection of Binrarow as evidence that the party does not want to complete the work he has begun, and therefore selected a man who will let the old con dition of things return.

We submit, therefore, to thinking and reflecting Republicans that, in rejecting Burs row at Cincinnati, they may throw away the all-sufficient and at the same time the only successful answer they can make to the Dem-ocratic array of official Republican corruption and extravagance,

The testimony of Mr. Hasino, which bears upon its face the impress of truth, taken in connection with REHM's, reveals a sad picture of political trading, jobbery, and corruption, based upon a regularly organ system of swindling the Government out of its revenue. Mr. HESING WAS for a long time the "Boss" of city and county politics, and he has now made a clean breast of what he knows about corruption in Chicago and Cook County. That those who have not read his testimony in detail may be in pos session of its salient points, we present it in condensed form :

1. It is clearly established that Mr. HESING did not corrupt Mr. REHM; on the other hand, that all Mr. REHM's relations with Mr. HESING, and all his relations with other machine politicians and crooked whiskydealers, go to show that he was born in original sin, and was never introduced to corruption through the medium of a tempter.

2. It is very clearly shown that Mr. REHM's declarations to Mr. HESING and other parties in May, 1873, and at other times, that Messrs. Munn and Horr were innocent men and had nothing to do with the conspiracy to defraud the revenue, were fabrication manufactured for a particular purpose; that during the whole of this time, when REHM was asserting they could not be indicted, he had a secret understanding with them, and that, when he was about "to lay down," he admitted their guilt to Hesrya himself.

3. Leaving REHM, we come to HESTNG. It is shown that after he became interested in the KELLER Distilling Company and the works were burned, he and REHM made use of the knowledge that Buffalo MILLER was engaged in the "crooked" to levy tolls upon him at so much per barrel, sometimes making the collection so extortionate that MIL-LER's profits were ruined. During this period HESING swears that he kept \$9,000 and gave RRHM \$18,000. JAKE, on the other

money, but gave it all away! 4. It is shown that the next contribution was levied upon the Lake Shore Distillery, out of which, without embarking any capital or giving any personal attention to the business, or even being in the distillery but once, he drew \$25,000 in six months, a portion of which went, of course, to REHM, who always took the lion's share in every scheme of plunder that was affeat in city or county, but never kept any of it, he says.

5. It is shown that the next contribution was levied upon the Union Copper Distillery, Mr. Hokker, of that firm, handing aver \$18,000, and changing his politics at the time he paid the money.

6. The distillery was not the only victim of Hesino's and Renm's suction power. The public offices were also bled. It appears that n the latter part of 1869 HERM WAS AN Applicant for the Collectorship, but President Grant would not "touch him with a forty-foot Mr. Heaten then put in his influence for Mr. JUESSEN and was successful, in consideration of which Mr. Juniana was bled to the tune of \$9,000 for Mr. HESINO's trouble, and afterwards the office was given to Mr. HASTER, who held it awhile and then re-

7. Mr. Huamo next laid siege to" Buffalo " MILLER, County Treasurer in 1873. It is known that Mr. HESING supported him at the head of the People's ticket, knowing him at the same time to be engaged in swindling the Government, he admits this under eath, and that, as a consideration, MILLER paid him about half the interest on the county deposits in monthly payments of about \$600, agregating \$7,200 per annum. 8. TIM BRADLEY, Sheriff, whom Mr. HES

ing supported for office, was let off pretty He let HERING have the use of \$10,000 of his money for two years without nterest. BRADLEY got off lightly, and has

not much room for complaint.

9. It is shown that Mr. HESING sold to Mr. POWELL the land on which the South Branch Distillery is located, upon which there was a mortgage of \$20,000. As it was necessary to have this mortgage released before POWELL could commence the "crooked," Mr. Hestno gave REHM his check upon a bank in which he had credit, but no funds, so that POWELL could get his license. This check was a very convenient one. It was given by Powell to Collector Horr to persnade him to issue the license before the mortgage was released. The mortgage was subsequently released, and the check came ack to Mr. HESING without having been paid, the money never having been de-manded.

10. Lastly, it is shown by Mr. HESING that in 1874 his son Washington was a candidate for Congress in competition with FARWELL; that subsequently WASHINGTON withdrew, and that right away Mr. HESING obtained \$25,000 from WARD and FARWELL on his own paper, and a promise of \$15,000 more which he failed to get, "because he opposed Fan-

ING's testimony. Andd this to what REHM vealed to the court and jury, and they bring to the surface the details of a giga conspiracy against the revenue and public es. Taken in connection with other mony, they present a distressing picture of machine depravity. They do not need com-ment further than the expression of the hope that the bottom is now reached. It is now time for Justice to play her part.

AN INJUSTICE TO NORTHERN FARMERS.

There is one measure pending in Congress which should seriously engage the attention of Northern farmers, and that is the pro posed appropriation for the Lower Mississ evees. As a class, the Northern farm have suffered almost incalculable damage from floods since last fall. Their fences and farm buildings have been washed away. Their crops have been submerged and ruined It will cost them a year's profits to repair amages and get their farms into runs order again. The floods have not been con fined to any particular locality. Almost every river, creek, and brook has been on the rampage, covered its banks and swept away its dams, spreading destruction far and wide. From Maine to Oregon the farmer have suffered, and in many cases have been driven from their homes, with the loss o heir stock, buildings, and working material It is of interest, therefore, for them to bear in mind that the Demogratic party in the House proposes to take sev-eral millions of money out of their pockets to pay over to specu inters in the bettom lands of the Lower Mis damippi for the building of leves. They hould watch and remember every Congress man who votes for this outrageous jobbery. They should ask the question, Why money to be squandered upon Souther peculators, and not one cent to be devoted o the Northern farmers, who have los more than the Bouthern? The proposed appropriation is a fraud upon its face. The lovernment has so more right to protect the plantation of a cotton-grower along the Mississippi than it has to protect the prop erty of a farmer on the Illinois or Waba River. If it gives money out of the Publi Pressury to the one, it is bound to do so to the other. If it repairs the damages along the Lower Mississippi River, it must consistently repair the damages oc asioned by the overflow of Norther rivers. But the proposition is not so much intended to protect farms as it is to im-prove the property of the Southern specu-lators, and, if the Government illegally and injustly applies the public money this year speculators, they will clamor noney still more lustily next year, and, the door once opened, there will be no end to claims which cannot be denied. The appro priations will involve millions of dollars and will open up claims for relief of every description. The principal point to be considered, however, is this—that if the Southern planter is to be relieved, the Northern farmer should also be relieved. If the Southern speculators can have their property improved at the General Gover expense, then the Northern speculator has an equally just claim. If the Government is going to pension the farming interests of South, then it has no right to refuse th

North. And where will this lead? Let the Northern farmers, therefore, watch this piece THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. Mayor Horne's inaugural message signalizes the commencement of the reform move ment for which the mass of the people voted

at the last city election. It has the true ring, and it found so ready and unanimous response from the Council that the hope is arranted that the affairs of the corporati will be managed hereafter with so like the intelligence, honesty, and economy of private business affairs. Mr. Hoyne has apprehended correctly the meaning of the popular voice as expressed at the polls, and he has stated the demands of the people movement of the business and industrial classes, of the professional and laboring classes, of the direct tax-payers and the in direct tax-payers, as developed in the defeat of Hesino last fall, the monster mass meet-ing in the Exposition Building, and the election of Aldermen this spring, was pri-marily in the interest of retrenchment. As a necessary incident to the attainment of this purpose was the defeat and rout of the bummer class, which Mr. Hown has pictured so strikingly in his message. It is a distinctive and independent body of tax-esters, who prey upon the community with gorging themselves upon the substance of the people without proper return. This class had attained enormous dimensions and monstrous impudence under Mayor Hoyan's predecessor, who had, for equally selfish purposes, pandered to and encouraged its tax-eating proclivities. To destroy the body, it was necessary to lop off the head. The opportunity for this was afforded by the attempt at usurpation, which was intended to carry the whole tribe of tax-eaters another sequired under a demoralised and retten sys-tem. The chiefs—the late Mayer and most of the late Aldermanic Ring—have been forced to give way, and new the guillotine

This was the objective point of Mayor Hown's message, and he reached it by series of generalizations that embody the sentiments of all thinking people and reflect eredit upon his own perceptions. It is not enough to have overthrown usurpation, not enough to have administered a rebuke to the tax-thieves, not enough to have gained possession of the chief places of the Municipal Government. These were but the preliminary steps. The real work of reform begins now. It is to mow down and cart off the rank growth of weeds. It is to sweep clean those branches of the City Government which have been a part of the general scheme of plunder. It is to rid the city of the men who have been the beneficiaries through themselves, their relatives, friends and followers, of the substance taken from the property-owners and tax-payers. It is to reduce the number of offices and places, fill them with a better class of men where changes can be made to advantage, and ad just their pay in proportion to the earnings of similar labor and capacity in private business. The salaries paid now are materially the same as those established during the

flush times, when mechanics were earning from \$4 to \$5 a day and laborers \$3 a day. The profits of private business have contracted since then, capital earns less interest clerks are paid smaller salaries, mechanics and laborers receive less wages, rents are ower, and the cost of living has been reduced. Why, then, should men the employ of the corporation receive the same compensation as before this general and radical change occurred? Is there any

office-holders and place-seekers that they their work so exhausting, or is there such exceptionable ability required, that these people who work for the tax-payers as an aggregation should be paid so much more than those who work for the tax-payers as

The pruning-knife must be applied all round. In this we fully agree with spirit of Mayor Hovne's measage, and believe that the Council will co-operate with him in carrying it out. There will naturally be some difference of opinion as to the deails. We do not believe, for instance, that the department of schools should be made an exception to the general policy of retrenchment. There is no more reason why salaries in this branch of the public service should average \$1,000 a year than there is for maintaining that average in the Police and Fire Departments. The employes are argely women, the work is light, the service of teachers comprehends only eight or nine months of the year, the hours are limited to five or six daily. There may certainly be reductions here as fairly as in other departments. It will be better to cut down 20 per cent here and 20 per cent in the Police and Fire Departments, than 40 per cent in the latter and none at all in the schools. There should be as nearly as possible a uniform reduction all around. large salaries should be reduced in equal proportion with the small salaries. number of employes in the various departments should be reduced as much as possible and these retained should be required to de nore service. Home of the superfluous bureaus may be dispensed with altogether, and the duties of certain officers consolidate with those of other officers who are retained. To this we make reference in another article The enormous gas-bills should be reduced fully one-half. The expenditure of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 for lighting this city perfectly outrageous. The number of mps, the time of lighting and extinguishing them, the force of the gas furnished, the mode and rate of payment, may all be changed to advantage. We hope and believe that the several Council Committees who have the consideration of these several subjects will take them up with the interest and intelligence that pervade the Mayor's message, and thus devise a harmonious scheme for retrenchment that will save the tax-payers at least \$1,500,000 a year. Such a course will enhance the value of Chicago property, enlarge the business of the city, attract new men and new capital, and restore confidence and progress in a degree not to be attained in any other way.

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS. That was the right kind of talk incorpo rated in their platform by the Kentucky F publicans at their late State Convention Their declaration against repudiation in any form as a crime, and against indefinite postponement of the time of return to specie payment; their demand of such reform of the Civil Service as will prevent the prostitution of office by the spoils-patronage system, and, as a guarantee of honest administration of the nomination of men who have courage to fight corruption, will meet an earnest response in the breast of every honest man. They go on to declare :

As Kentucky gave ABRAHAM LINCOLN to his country and to mankind for the great work done by him, she now presents BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW to-complete the correction of ills ever incident to war. His past conduct in office is the truest evi-dence of his future course. He has been true to Expublican principles in war and peace, ever mant, calm, and courageous, and ever faithful in the

charge of his duty. There has been no more comprehensive, l brect statement of the political requirement of the times as is condensed in the phrase "the correction of the ills incident to the Viar." The corruption and jobbery that h ave infected the national, State, and munici al administrations; the elaboration and e xtension of the spoils and machine system; and the consequent low tone of official moality, which are the crying evil and disgrace of the day, are the necessary and inevitable b reeder of corruption. It took Great Britain a half century to rid herself of the corruption begotten by the Napoleonic wars, and the task before us now is scarce less than that which Pirr left for Great Britain. There is none of the favorite-son clap-trap in presenting Bustow to complete this work, which is indepensable to the consummation of the great work accomplished by Lancoln. Busrow is pre-eminently the man who has proved that he has the moral tamina to fight corruption, and the adminis trative ability to win in that fight, despite the most formidable machine influence brought to bear against him that ever was organized in this country. The time has come when no platform declarations against corruption and pledges of reform will avail It is imperative that in and of himself the candidate be a piedge of reform, whose record shall guaranted it. Bansvow fills that bill. It's nomination at Cinciunati would have a wondrous purifying effect upon the whole political atmosphere. It would impress upon Congressmen, Presidential aspirants, Governors, Legislators, Mayors, Common Councils, and the whole body of public officials, National, State, and Municipal, that the honesty of the American people s mightier than the machine, and inevitably lead to the cultivation of courageous honesty and efficiency in office in place of working of the unschine. That wholesome lesson cannot too soon be taught the men who conduct, or aspire to conduct, public affairs; and it is the business of the Republican party, representing the best intelligence of the country and its progressive tendency, to teach that lesson. It cannot be better done

fearless integrity in office, and guaranteeing Its continuance, by the nomination of Bars ince, it is already plain that the candidate there nominated must, to be elected, be not any doubtful "unknown," but one whose record is no less a guarantee of his determina tion and capacity to overthrow corrupt in office than is that of BRISTOW. Else it will be impossible to excuse or justify to the American people the throwing overboard of BRISTOY. The living issue of the coming Presiden tial campaign will be reform of official service. The Democratic stock in trade will be charges about Republican corruption, revenue stealing, etc. The candidates will be the

have to explain the reason for doing it on

on that point at every step of the canvass

Preaching reform after slaying the cham pion thief-catcher will not carry conviction

of sincerity to the casual mind. Advocating official honesty and Civil-Service purifica-

that by the recognition and indorsement of

partment, will be regarded as sounding rass and hollow hypocrisy by the n class of independent the balance of power between parties.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

The change of views of Joun BRIGHT of the woman-suffrage question, and his spee in Parliament against the bill enfran women, produced quite a sensation in En His brother, JACOB BRIGHT, had spoken in support of the bill, and must have en surprised to listen to John's reply. Hitherto he has supported the bill on the ground that no mischief was likely to arise from its passage, and in fact no direct results of any importance, and consequently voted for it because he did not like to oppose it. When the bill came to a vote, however, he rose and explained that his views had changed, and he placed his negative vote upon the radical grounds that, whatever might be the immediate consequences of the measure, it was prompted by a false concep tion of the relative position of men and women and of the nature of women themselves, therefore he would oppose the bill as being mischievous in its tendency. The following extract will explain his position still more clearly :

It has been due to the gradual growth of a higher standard of manliness that the position of women has been so vastly improved in Europe; and it was by the strong instincts of men, not by any formal power of women, that the principles of chivalry were established and maintalued. It is in the atrong arms of good men that women have always found their most effectual protection, and conse-sequently it is ridiculous to represent women as ng some special protection against their hus nons. Hvery man who is worthy of the name car ries some woman or other in his beart as a part of his domestic life, and her influence is thus directly exerted upon his political and social conduct. One man with respect to another is an independent and often a hostile force; but, by the very nature of the sexes and of family life, women are for all purposes

faction united with men.
The London Times, which has opposed the bill, emphasizes this position of Mr. Barour by showing that the tendency of the measure would be to disintegrate the family life, and there is no doubt of the truth of this position. The whole organizaof law, order, and public security goes upon the assumption that the family is the unit of society, not the individual. To change this order of things and place the individual independent, would not only make marriage an socident or incident of life, and eventually a farce or something akin to it, but it would work irretrievable injury to man, woman, and child. The Times says very forcibly :

A greater moral injury than would be inflicted by any diminution of that sense of responsibility could hardly be conceived. It would not only destroy the greatest charm in the relation of the sexes, but it would undermine the strongest, because the most delicate, motive for manly respect and gentleness. A woman as a dependent being, appealing by her trust and affection to every sentiment of honor in man's heart, is the most powerful influence, prob ably, in the world, and the ways are innumerable n which she modifies the whole current of his life and thought. But a woman as an independent being, relying on her own energy, her own vote, and her own intellect, is simply a political force which would not in the rough struggle of life be found

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this argument. It lies at the very roots of the matter. The principle that has obtained since the creation of the world, that is enjoined in the Scriptures, that is demonstrated by the experiences of thousands of years, cannot be disturbed without serious danger o society, and that principle is that upon man rests the responsibility, and that wo is linked to man in a subordination of affection and esteem. The most satisfactory proof of this general principle lies in the fact that the vast majority of women feel, and know, and acknowledge it, and that if the franchise were ever given to them they would express their belief in it at the very first opportunity.

A SNARL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 10.—I take exception to the edithat Kentucky had furnished one grand President in Lincola, and was anxious to repeat the donation. If Annahas Lincola had lived at the fine of his election in 1800 in the State mentioned, he would not have been elected to the smallest office in the State on account of the principles he advocated. We claim Annahas Lincola as a citizen of Illinois, and I, as one, object to credit him to a State where he only received 104 votes, —a State where he only received 104 votes, —a State where even these few voters were notified to leave, being known on account of open ballots, and where all Unionism, with the exception of the votes given for Lixcola, was nothing but sham and seconsion in disguise. And now, to go and say that Kentucky furnished Lixcolar is not only false, bat committing a great wrong as the State of his home and adoption. If it had been left for iccuracy to furnish a President, it would not have been Lixcolar.

However the writer of the above may snark, remains a fact that Lincoln was born in entucky, and spent his boyhood days there; and if the Kentuckians are now proud of it we see no good reason for abusing them therefor. Govs. YATES, Occassiy, and PALMER were also

orn in Kentucky.
Instead of Lincoln in 1800 receiving only 104 votes in Kentucky for President begot 1,304 votes, and one of them was openly east by BRNAMIN H. Bristow, and neither be nor the other 1,363 depublicans were expelled from the State for roting for him. He received votes in seventy-Kenton 197, in Jefferson 100, in Jackson 101, in Madison 85, in Rock Castle 64, in Pulaski 55, in Estill 56, in Mason 93, and from 1 to 18 in the rest of the seventy-four counties. Had the voting been by secret ballet instead of rice roes, he would have received ten times as many as he did in 1860. For many years there had been a formidable emancipation element in Ken-tucky. HENRY CLAY was an Emancipationist, and tried hard to persuade his titate to smanel-pate the slaves. Voluntary emancipation was

Kentucky was fully represented at the Na-donal Convention in Chicago in 1800 which commuted Lincoln. On the first ballot the Kentucky delegation voted 6 for Lincoln, 5 for Shward, 8 for Chass, 2 for Wads, and 1 each for Summer and McLean. On the second ballot Lincoln received 9, SEWARD 7, and CHASE 6. On the third and decisive ballot, Lincoln got 17 and Shwand 6.

Lincoln rather boasted of his Kentucky na-

tivity. He was proud of it, and felt throughout the War, and until his death, a warm affection The growth of the Republican party in Ken

acky has been steady and rapid. This is the

record: With Bristow for President, the Republican vote will swell to at least 120,000, and that will

The Louisville Courier Journal, with every-thing to justify it too, has chosen this Centenial year for the celebration of itself on the ocasion of its removal to its magnificent new suilding, which is one of the handsomest and building, which is one of the handsomest and most commodious newspaper offices in the United States. The Courier-Journal had its humble beginning, it is true, and has grown up to mature metropolitan proportions in all its departments, upon which it is to be congratulated. But, in celebrating itself, that now great newspaper may also congratulate itself upon the fact that at the beginning it was anything but a small concern. George D. Prentice was one of those rarely gifted men incapable of running a small newspaper, and under his editorial supervision from the outset the Journal was a great paper, platform. If the machine politicians throw BRISTOW overboard at Cincinnati, they will the stump, and they will not have time for much else. The Democrats will press them tion, after rejecting the man who put these

ecause it was the exponent of his vigorous, versatile individuality, ted the views of a clear-headed, earless thinker and acco devolved upon Henry Watterson, the present editor, who in all respects has proved himself worthy to be the successor of Prentice. The consolidation of the Journal, Courier, and Demonstrates of the Survey of the S crat terminated the ruinous competition that conisville, and secured for the Con posal ample capital, which he has liberal pended with judicious enterprise, the eing to make the Courier-Jou the most influential paper in the whole So as it is to-day. THE TRIBUNE has had from time to time to dissent from the con the Courier-Journal on questions of public poli-cy, but has never failed to recognize the enlightened liberalism that has characterized it under Mr. WATTERSON'S editorial man-Through it he bly done more than any man of the Ohlo to lift the people outh out of the slough of despond, and t fetch public sentiment there in true the new order, and that work he is vigorously prosecuting. Withal, the Courier-Journal prosecuting. Withal, the Courier-Journal brighter than ever, infinitely more newsy, are covers a far broader field. To the husiness a gacity of W. N. HALDEMAN, the publisher, th markable success, the greatest achieved by any Southern journal. Indeed, without Mr. HALDS MAN it may safely be said that success would have been impossible, and for his sterling qualities he merits his full share of it. With it suffer on comparison with the newspaper offices of New York and Chicago, its new Hullock press, is well-organized news-bureau and editorial at under command of Mr. WATTERSON, the Court Journal has entered upon a new career that must unlarge its usefulness, and we cannot do less than wish it well.

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia: letentific and Popular Treasury of Useful Knowledge, flustrated with maps, plans, and engrav-ings. Editors-in-Chief, Francisco A. P. Ban-Prosident of Columbia College, New MARID. ARNOLD GUYOT, Professor of Go and Physical Geography, College of New Jers Complete in four volumes. Vol. 1, A-E, 4 pp., 1006. Sold by subscription. Chicago agent. C. G. G. PAINE, former teacher in Chicago High

to the late Honach GREELRY. With all the pre-existing encyclopedias and dictionaries at his hand, furnishing in their separate and dis inctive ways the knowledge which the student and writer must have for continual the practical-minded editor of the New York ne still felt the need of a cyclopedia that would more exactly meet the demands of a busy est manner answer the multitudinous require ments for information that daily arise in the prosecution of the journalist's duties

nodel encyclopedia should be a table book; that t should be in so compact a shape as to find room on the writing-desk, and thus he at all imes within easy reach. Next, he asked that it should be a compilation of simple facts, undi-luted with rhetoric or criticism. "Give me the facts and I will supply the words," was his motto, and the necessity of wasting time colworks of reference was an endless irritation Finally, he demanded that the data provided should be uniformly accurate and brought down to the hour of publication. In his desire to secure a work possessing these essential charac-teristics Mr. GREELEY applied to his friend, the publisher, Mr. A. J. JOHNSON, and the encyclo few mouths that Mr. GREELRY's life was longed after the work was put under he constantly aided in its execution by pen. The last article of importance which he ever wrote was the elaborate paper on the "Confederate States" which appears in this volume. As the work was so truly the fruit of his own conception, it may be regarded in the light of a final bequest to the American people by one whose life was spent in advancing ever

In the names of the editors and associate editors which are inscribed upon the title-page of the present volume there is a trustworthy assurance that the scheme of this work is being car ty-two associate editors may be noted ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, Prof. HENRY, dent Woolsey, of Yale College, Prof. Henny, of the Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Ana Gray, of Howard University, Dr. Andenson, President of the University of Rochestor, Dr. Harris, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Thropone Gille, of Washington, Dr. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law, Columbia College, William Panken, Professor of Surgery, Columbia College, and Dr. Schaff, Professor of Sacred Literature, Union Theological Seminary, New York. In the list of contributors stand the names of 180 American scholars well known for names of 190 American scholars well known for their attainments in the various departments of knowledge. With a corps of writers an extens sive, and composed of men conspicuous for learning and industry, it may justly be expected that the work they produce will sustain the

closest scrutiny,
And so it proves on examination. The articles are mainly short, condensed, and pithy, in harmony with the original intention; but they cover almost every known topic, and crowd into the smallest space the salient points relat-ing to each. Particular attention has been paid to geography, especially to that of the United States. Every township is given, with tis population in 1870, and every town with 1,000 (nhahitants and upwards has a description ascerding with its size and importance. Foreign geography is treated with less detail, and yet is unusually full. The section of biography has been indiciously supervised, and the names of many living men of note are found within it which elsewhere cannot be met with. To give them room, some worthles of past ages, whose fame has become scarcely more than a tradition, have necessarily and wisely been dropped out. In the departments of law, medicine, philosophy, and physical and natural science, the same care for practical usefulness has been manifested. To omit nothing of value to the work, the features of a pronouncing dictionary are added, every title of an article being accented, and, in puzzling cases, the phonetic spelling being also

The encyclope lia is to be complete in four lation) will, on a cursory inspection, satisfy the most critical that the work has unique and in-

Boys will be boys the world over doubtle

until boys cease coming into the world, and so doubtless until the race be extinct, Anglo-Saxon doubtless that the race of extinct, Anglo-suboys, during the three or four years before their beards sprout, will develop the innate proclivity to tyrannize over their fellows. For ages that boyish barbarism has been proof against all the civilizing influences college tutors and professors could bring to bear in England and in this ors could bring to bear in England and in this country; and the boys of each generaton, supposed of course to have outgrown it, only went out from college into the world more firmly set in the same obstinate notion of getting their rights by trampling upon everbody clay's—which aggressive Anglo-Saxon trait, perhaps after all, is at the base of our democracy this leaves every man to "fight it out" for himself in life, provided always he makes a fall fight of it. Whether that be the logic of it onto a late of the logic of it onto a late of the logic of it. other relic of barbarism in our midst. In it has just won another triumph at the Wesle University of Middletown, Conn. That brought about anent plug-hats canes. It is one of the inalies

rights of every American youth to a hat and twirl a walking-stick if he ca either for cash or on credit. The of Middletown have to a man availed of Middletown have to a man availed of that inalienable right. But, secon boyish barbarism, it was good for ar-sacred privilege, if freshmen also and carried sticks, and the freshmen tured to do either had his hat an stick broken, besides having his h also, or being otherwise roughly bullied and badgered. A muscula notwithstanding, a few days sine prayers carrying a cane. On leav he was set upon by the sophs, and sued between the two classes, in was lively giving and taking, so fessors even getting mixed up in they sought to quell, and of cou they sought to quell, and of cours for their share of odd knocks. The the disciplining of the offenders. The discipline worth a cent. As a gu tale-bearing in such cases, the onl admissible was what each of the culon bonor, bear against himself. ly refused to criminate thems sllows stood by them in this, so th question was presented of suspen freshmen class. Finally the yout ing an advisory council of the their willingness to answer any ing to the rules. Thereon, which infleant feature about the whole a ulty, finding the boy-barbarism too attacked, actually surrendured to waiving the rule, and dropping t ter,—which seems to mark the ac barbarism in this Centennial year.

Captain-General and Commissions fy Cuba show the desperate posit the Spaniards are reduced. The measures suspends the payment of ing obligations of the Cuban Tree cords to its creditors as a secur-claims bonds bearing interest at per cent, which the London Tree virgial backsunder. The virtual bankruptcy. The second penditure for 1876-77 at \$89,000, tout the taxes can yield is \$40 third measure shows the despense apparents by providing for the defle requisitions, and to enforce this ac requisitions, and to enforce this as the fourth measure provides as full it is declared that, the necessities are analogating the dominion of a ediony from want of recoveries to eastern the incorrection, all distinguished the full tension, and, consequently early the transport to the tax part of tax p

not more forcible in showing t

Times writes an interesting letter f in which he attempts to show when people's money goes. It will be very general surprise in this cour most of the money goes for the s army in time of peace. The total 1877 is 2,667,000,000 francs. Of War Minister asks for his departs 536,000,000 francs, and the Marin more, in all 722,000,000 francs, other departments together have be the balance being absorbed by the interest, dotations and internal re-As a matter of interest we give the for some years past:

Francs.
... 384, 157, 428 1874...
385, 328, 476 1875...
374, 421, 177 1876...
431, 000, 000 1877...
431, 023, 300

In 1850 the budget was but 234, yet the French people are so fond they make no objections to the o evied upon them for military pu

The Hon. PHILIP A. ROACH, one and most vigorous of the anti-Chi-itators in California, is in Chicag gation of all that portion of the reaty with China which permits the dimportation of natives into the U and retaining only that part of the pertains to trade relations. Mr. Reliver an address this evening at I with free admission on the subjection of Chinese cheap labor on the American workingmen. While we with the views which Mr. ROACH is constituted in the constitute of the second state. question, and which he is certain le and interes him a fair hearing and a large

ecture to-night. It turns out to be a mistake the outes from the Sixth Ward are for the contrary, we are assured to have been an error made in Third Ward, which was set dow the delegation is anti-Bayanto and perhaps 10 to 0. Bayanto seem to have secured more that twenty delegates in the entire city in eight or ten of the whole, friends were talking yesterday of his name for Governor, and bring a candidate for Congressman fr Ukicaro Battot.

An enterprising reporter has among the gamblers eliciting info what became of You Holling the Netwith-tanding the natural refrateruity " and the inclination of dany that he got any part of the he a general admission that Vorat least \$50,000 in the regular m There was also a significant into positions, among them certain It will be well for the Committee the Vow Hotten defalcation to ticular lead and see what comes o

Charges and instructions he against Mr. Cutton, implies HARFER's defalcation and the frauds, he has written a most entranding them as false and call we print elsewhere. Mr. Cuch will be accepted as final. No one than he that if they were true an insted that they would be mad and thus disgrace him for life Central Committee would at the Convention and nominate a splace. Mr. Cuthom's denial, the accepted as copplaye in the preaccepted as conclusive in the pr plodes the accusations of his ener

Of the gentlemen whose nar of the gentlemen whose names and there is none who will come be with a better record than Enwardate for State Treasurer. His of the office two years since with a different work of the office two years since with the office two years along the two years and the office with the office wi of the State will probably pre-nation, and he would doub strength of the ticket.

The BEVERIDGE bottle-holde throw up the sponge, as their i out of his boots. He stands no of holding over than old Convi deal is the order of the day.

OFFENBACE, the opera-bouffle erviewed by a New York Here in the course of his interview b his belief that France is prospect deteriorating musically. The y naive in this. It is almost in own our issues, and may be as such. The colossal must lies in his concealing

A fluent lawyer was suddenly checked by Surre-gate Calvin, of New York, with the sententions remark: "It doesn't strengthen an argument to

Bayard Taylor delivered a lecture in German Wednesday night in the hall of the German Club, Hoboken. The subject was "American Poetry

The Saturday Review calls John Ruskin "the Don Quixote of the nineteenth century, who makes war against chimneys and manufactories instead of

Speaking of Joe Jefferson's farewell to London, the Telegraph says: "The courtesy extended to a stranger has now ripened into the geniality bestowed upon a friend."

The way in which the Whisky-Ring organs of St.

It is considered a little strange in England that W. Gifford Palgrave, a fine Arabic scholar, should be appointed British Consul for the Philippine Islands, where his special attainments will be of no

New York belies, one of whom looks like a mulaito cook dressed for a negro ball, and the other like a sewing-girl, somewhat advanced in years, waiting for her tea and toast.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat in that city. Being a singer, she can better understand how to sympathize with the cause.

One of the sights on Wabash avenue early veste ning was a burly negro driving a heavy truck and whistling, at the top of his compass, "Come, Ye Disconsolate!" His face was wreathed in smiles. Music bath powers.

the Centennial were the wife of the Spanish Min-ister, Senor Mantilla de los Ríos, and the wife of a Tunis shawl and slipper merchant. The Tun merchant is doing a large business.

Canon Pope, a leading Roman Catholic clergy-man of Dublin, tendered his congratulations to Her Majesty on her acceptance of the title of Empress of India, and received an official acknowledgment

In replying to a toast on his health, on a recent occasion. Lord Shaftesbury told a good story of the man who said, when his Lordship was presented with a donkey by the costermongers in Golden-lane: "Somehow or other, I shall never again see

Mr. Isaac H. Bromley writes to the New York Mr. Isaac H. Bromley writes to the New York Tribuns of "The Auction at Hartford," meaning the sale of the United States Senatorship in Con-necticut to W. H. Barnum, who bid just \$2,000 more for it than Mr. English. It was publicly knocked down in the Democratic caucus for \$20,-

home in the fall, in order to be counted at the Presidential election. Mr. Washburn says all the Americans abroad, save those who 'have left their country for their country's good, 'are humiliated by the political revelations of the past few months, where the president of the past few months.

The New York Christian Advocate, of which Dr. C. H. Fowler has been elected editor, is the mos important official organ of the Church. It has been edited for many years by Dr. Daniel Curry, an able and conscientious writer, who has given to it a tone and a reputation for independence that no other paper in the Church possesses. So outspoken and autocratic, indeed, was his editorial management that a large section of the Church became dissatisfled with him, and the result was his defeat in the fled with him, and the result was in serial in the Conference Wednesday and the election of, Dr. Fowler to succeed him. It is presumed Dr. Fowler will accept the position, as his friends must have used his name by permission; and the University at Evanston will consequently lose him.

The energy of Offenbach in leading is amazing. He skips about with so much vivacity and abando

The energy of Offenbach in leading is amazing. In the sewhere. Mr. Cullon's statement is a case as a similar committee where. Mr. Cullon's statement is a case that they would be made and proven, a thus disgrace him for life, and that the stral Committee would at once reconvene Convention and nominate a substitute in his kee. Mr. Cullon's denial, therefore, will be spied as conclusive in the premises, and excess the accusations of his enemies.

Mf the gentlemen whose names will be pretented to the Republican State Convention are is none who will come before that body has better record than EDWARD RUTZ, canditate for State Treasurer. His administration the office two years since was faithful, effind, and thoroughly satisfactory, and further the best assurance of its honest, efficient ministration under his conduct, if again seted. The German delegates from all particular than an is whipped the state will probably press him for nomition, and he would doubtless add to the rength of the ticket.

The Beveration bottle-holders might as well row up the sponge, as their man is whipped it of his boots. He stands no better chance holding over than old Colvin does. A new all is the order of the day.

Gyr indicates in the opera-boufflist, has been interested the colors of the man is whipped to the store of the day.

Gyr indicates the colors and may have even in the following over than old Colvin does. A new all is the order of the day.

Gyr indicates the colors and may have even in the colors of the same sherwook. New York; J. H. Frederick and J. M. Hill, Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. French, Boutloon, New York; J. H. Frederick and J. M. Hill, Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pittsburg; J. D. Layng, P. & H. W. R. Pi

FOUR TO ONE.

The St. Louis Browns Score Four and the Whites

Heavy Batting by the Visitors Occasioned the Trouble.

Eight Thousand People Witness the Contest.

The Two Clubs to Try Conclusions Again To-Day.

Boston's Club Suffers Again from

Hartford.

Hartford.
Burdock, 1d b.
Remace, c. f.
ligham, r. f.
Ferguson, 3d b.
Carey, s. s.
Bond, p.
York, l. f.
Mills, 1b.
Allison, c.

Totals ..

Boston.
Wright, s. s.
Leonard, 2b
O'Rourke, c.
Murnan, 1b.
Scaafer, 3b.
Manning, p.
Morrill, c.

one. Struck out—Bostons, 2. Total base hits—Hartfords, 18; Bostons, 4. Umpire—Charles Daniels. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE RACES.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—Lovely weather.

a large assemblage, and entertaining sport were the features of to-day's racing. The Tennessee stake, dash three-fourths of a mile, value \$1,000, with \$100 to second horse,

had eleven starters, as follows: Princess, Bell

Meade, McIntyre's Phaeton colt, Class Spring Branch, McWhorter, Miss Ella, Cairo, Felicia, Glennella, and Headlight. Much diffi-

19 17 27 13 19

SECOND DEFEAT OF THE WHITH STOCKINGS.

The St. Louis delegates rested last evening in the consciousness that they had at last succeeded in winning a game from the Chicago Club on its own grounds,—a thing which they were nn-able to do last year, when the Zettlein-Higham-Warren White aggregation won every game played in Chicago, as well as one of the St. Louis contests. The Browns are entitled to some credit for yesterday's game, and that chiefly for the luck with which they bestowed their high hits, and the luck with which they made their errors where they did not count to hurt the score. It cannot be denied that the cople of Chicago took an interest in the game—the presence of 8,000 people on the ground showed that, and the fact that every seat on the ground was occupied, and that a good proportion of the standing room was filled, gave evidence that the people of Chicago have not lost interest in the game nor in its exponents whom they hope to see champions.

The game opened auspiciously for St. Louis,
Cuthbert leading off with a fine hit over Peters'
head. Clapp followed with a bounder to Spald-

ing, which he sent sharply to Peters on second, cutting off Cuthbert, and the little man, making

cutting off Cuthbert, and the little man, making a good throw to McVey, completed a handsome double play amid applause. In the following inning almost exactly the same play was made by Spalding, Barnes, and McVey, doubling up Battin and Biong, the former having reached first on Anson's bad muff of his fly.

The first scoring of the game was done by Barnes, who in the third inning made a hard fair foul for one base. While playing off first the runner induced Bradley to throw there to eatch him, and at last to make a wild attempt, which let him to second. Anson having a duty to society to perform, did it with a fine bounder between third and short, on which Barnes came rushing home, scoring the only run of the game for his side. Anson, having got second on the play, foolishly ran off on McVey's fly, and gave Cuthbert a chance for a double play which he improved.

play, foolishly ran off on McVey's fly, and gave Cuthbert a chance for a double play which he improved.

The best-played inning of the game was the fourth, when Clapp, coming first to bat, led off with a two-baser to right centre. McGeary followed with a "bunter," which gave him first, but kept Clapp at second. Pike hit to Petera, and the latter, being rather slow in handling the ball, could not catch Clapp at third, but put McGeary out at second. Battin hit sharp to Anson, and the latter fielded the hit to McVeys o quickly that Clapp could not get home from third. Blong closed the innings with a foul tip beautifully taken by White, making a blank which was hardly to be expected when a two-base and a single-base hit were put in before a hand was out.

The Browns began scoring in the fifth inning, when Dehlman led off with a two-baser to the fence, near the left foul line. Mack followed with a hit, which Glenn gathered well, but, for some unexplained reason, he did not try to throw home, though he must have seen that Dehlman was trying to get in from second.

In the sixth inning the visitors took two runs, to which they were not entitled. McGeary led off with an out, well taken by Glenn. Pike followed with a fine long hit to left centre, which gave him second easily. Battin then sent a high one to Glenn, which was well taken, and two men were out. Blong came to be rescue with a high one, which came down near the left foul line, about 30 feet behind third. Arson, Peters, and Glenn started for it, and the latter made an effort at the catch, but muffed it, and both Pike and Blong came to making two runs instead of the blank which should have resulted.

The other run was made in the eighth inning.

one. You are no more count than any other man."

At the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Lord Houghton, who proposed "The Army and Navy," asked, if they eviscerated from Greek and Roman literature all mention of war, what would be left, and he remarked that even Mr. Gladstone, "best and most pacific of men," was spending days on the wrath of Achillea and the construction of the arms of Diomed.

An amusing anecdote of Garrick is related in Fitzgerald's Life. It is said that, while the actor was reciting in private, a raw youth, with the best intentions in the world, rose and placed before him a stand of candles as supply the illusion of footlights. Fitzgerald tells this story with men spirit, and it has been repeated a hundred times since in print, till it has become a tradition of the stage; yet the truth is there were no footlights is Garrick's day, and "the raw youth" could not have thought of "the illusion" referred to.

The New York Tribune prints the following item: "The Hon. W. D. Washburn and family, of Minmapolls, Minm., arrived in New York on Tuesday, after a seven months' visit to Europe. Mr. Washburn passed much of the time at Paris, with his brother, the Hon. Elibu B. Washburne, the American and the contraction of the story of the properties of the properties of the run was made in the eighth inning. The other run was made in the eighth inning, and was carned by three successive safe hits by Battin, Blong, and Bradley, the latter's being a fine drive to the right centre, bringing in Battin, Blong, and Bradley, the latter's being a fine drive to the right centre, bringing in Battin, Blong, and Bradley, the latter's being a fine drive to the right centre, bringing in the firth in Hough was sent to base on called balls, filling all three of them, with one man out. Cuthbert was well taken on the foul bound by Anson after a long from the foul bound by Anson after a long from the foul bound by Anson after a long from the devoted the master by a hit to Peters which went to McVey in ample time.

Af

THE SCORE. TRBPAB Barnes, 2 b. Anson, 3 b. McVey, 1 b. Hines, c. f. 33 1 5 27 12 7 Clapp, C.
Clapp, C.
McGeary, 2 b.
Pike, c. f.
Battin, 3b.
Blong, r. f.
Bradley, p.
Dehlman, 1b.
Mack, s. s. Total .. 41 4 12 27 13 7

David Shirton has resigned his sent in the House of Commons for South Wellington and accepted the Postmastership of Guelph. This will render a new election necessary.

Assoid Dispute is The Private Quanno, May 18.—The quantity of saw-logs to be manufactured in this neighborhood will be much less than usual Many mills will only out half-time, and the principal portion of these logs will be sawn into deals for the English market. The stacks of last year's timber field over are large, and the local demand is limited. There is no demand for lumber in the United States.

THE WEATHER.

Washinoron, D. C., May 90—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, failing, followed by rising barometer, fresh and brish southerly winds, veering to westerly; warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, except lower temperature in the latter.



OF THE Commercial National

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the clos of business May 12, 1876:

spring Branch, McWhorter, Miss Ells, Cairo, Felicia, Glennella, and Headlight. Much difficulty was experienced at the start, a dozen false attempts being made before the horses got off. The McIntyre entry and Buford's McWhorter showed a disposition to lead, and by the time the horses did get off the latter was killed, so far as the race was concerned. The favorites, Classmate and Spring Branch, were among the last to get started. Swigart's Cairo led at the drumtap; McIntyre, second, the others bunched, with Buford third. At the half-mile pole McIntyre led, Swigert third. At the stretch, McIntyre led, Swigert third. At the stretch, McIntyre led, Swigert third. At the stretch, McIntyre was considerably in the van, and all the others well together. Down the finish McIntyre was four lengths ahead, Belle Mcade second, McWhorter third, the rest grouped, and so they passed under the string. Time, 1:18.

The second race was for a purse of \$300, welter weights, over eight hurdles, two starters, Capt. flutchinson and Redman. Redman was the favorite. At the drum-tap he got away first, and from the first hurdle until the two miles were run, easily led Hutchinson, winning in 3:48½.

The third race was for the gentlemen's cup, value \$250, dash 1½ mile, four starters: Miadeal, Grenoble, Small Hopes, and Dr. Standford. The first named won easily in 80½; Grenoble second, Small Hopes third. Misdeal was ridden by Leslie Coombs, Jr., of Lexington, Ky.

Grit, Glasgow, and The Nipper started in the last race, dash 1½ mile, for the Louisville hetel stakes, value \$800. Grit, the favorite, led from the outset, and won handsomely in 2:12½, —the others never leading him. Loans and discounts.
Overdrafts.
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.
Due from approved reserve
agents.
Due from other
or N at I on al
Banks.
Due from State
bankers and fixtures.
13,605.77—
Purplicure and fixtures. RESOURCES. bankers. 13,005.7 Purniture and fixtures. Current expenses and taxes paid. U. 8. Internal Revenue stamps... Exchanges for clearing house Bijs of other National Banks... 8,387.0 Fractional cur-81,832.25 8.387.00 2:169:17

Legal tender Bedemption fund with U. S. Treasurer(5 per cent of circulation) 474.921.52

banks and 321,083.85-1,607,275.67 Total lines, County of Cook, as:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, as:

I. George L. Otis, Cashler of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1878.

JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Fublic.

HENRY F. RAMES,

HENRY F. RAMES,

W. RAWSON,

S. W. RAWSON REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Union Stock Yard National Bank

At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business,

*** \$356,520.84 ****.5991.84 ****.100,000.00 ***309,778.25 ***152,896.87 ***2,886.87 ***2,883.44 ***34,293.00 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 ***5,889.93 Overhafts
U.S. bonds to secure circulation.
Due from approved reserve agents.
Due from other National Banks.
Real estate, furniture, and faxtures.
Checks and other cash items.
Bills of other National Banks.
Fractional currency (including nickela)
Specie (including gold Treas. notes).
Legal tender notes.
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasegal tender notes.... demption fund with U. S. Treas-arer (5 per cent. of circulation)..... LIABILITIES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day o day, 1878.

GEO. E. CONRAD,
Notary Public. Correct—Attest, WM. F. TUCKER, STEPHEN B. ROATH, SAML. M. NICKERSON

TAILORING.

NEW BOOKS.

LOOK OUT FOR

For Summer Afternoons.

PUTNAM CLOTHING

1,000

Single and Double Breasted White Duck Vests, well cut and made, Pearl Buttons, and five pockets in both styles. The singlebreasted are neatly bound. We offer at

EACH!

500

PAIRS Good Cassimere Pantaloons at \$2 a pair, worth \$3.50.

We are receiving daily fresh supplies of Pantaloons from our manufactory in Boston, made of good quality Cassimeres, and latest patterns, which we offer at

\$3.00 a Pair

1,000

Boys' Linen Sackee Suits, ages 10 to 15 years, warranted all Linen and well made, we offer at

Conway Silk Mixed Suits we are selling for \$13, worth \$16.

50 DOZEN

New York Mills Muslin Shirts laundried and finished, at \$1.25 each. We closed out a large lot at a low figure, and can furnish the following sizes, neck measures: 15-in., 15 1-2-in., 16-in., 16 1-2in., and 17-in.

The above special bargains will be offered in connection with our regular stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

Putnam Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark-st., And 117 Madison-st.

LABIRE UNDERCLOTHING. CARSON PIRIE & CO.,

Madison & Peoria-sta.

DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' Chemises, made of Lonsdale Cotton, lace trimmed, and nicely made, 45c. Ladies' Chemises, Lonsdale Muslin, puffed, embroidered, and lace trimmed, 50c, worth 75c. Ladies' Chemises, Fruit of Loom Cotton, cambrio rufflings, 80c, worth 85c.

worth 85c.
Ladies' Chemises, Fruit of Loom Cotton, tucked and embroidered, 80c and \$1, worth \$1.15 and \$1.40.
Ladies' Drawers, Lonsdale Muslin, tucked and ruffled, 50c, worth 75c.
Ladies' Drawers, puffed, tucked, and ruffled, 75c, worth \$1.
Large line of Ladies' Drawers, nicely embroidered, for \$1, worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Nightgowns, tucked front, and ruffled, for \$1, worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Nightgowns, fine muslin.

Ladies' Nightgowns, fine muslin, tucked and embroidered front, \$1.50 and \$1.75, worth \$2 and \$2.50. \$2.50.
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, 50, 60, 75c, and \$1, the handsomest and cheapest line ever shown in this city for the money.

Infants' Outfits complete, from medium to rich qualities, at very low prices.

prices.
full line of French wove and hand-made Corsets for 75c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, worth nearly double. Also, the new hand-made Coutelle Corset, very cheap.

121 & 123 State-st.

GREAT SALE OF

Being desirous of reducing our stock as much as possible during the next THIRTY DAYS we shall offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in order to close out our present as-

Body Brussels, \$1.50, Tapestry Brussels, From \$1.00 upwards. Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs,

Mats, &c., &c., At Equally LOW PRICES. Housekeepers, Hotel-keepers, and others will find this an opportunity to buy

CARPETINGS At better prices than same goods have been sold for in the past fourteen years.

Chas. Gossage & Co. Announce Special Bargains in

Wht. Dress Goods!

4-4 Paris Muslin at 30 cts. 6-4 French Nainsooks at 80 cts. 8-4 French Organdie at 70 cts. and upwards, all much less than heretofore for equal qualities.

Commencement Dresses Made to order at reasonable prices, on short notice.

The recent reductions and offerings in our Dress Goods Dept. are especially worthy of note, including desirable goods at merely nominal prices, with real bargains in higher grades)

State-st.---Washington-st.

LOOK OUT FOR

Miss ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK. SILVER PITCHERS.

TO LADIES.

OUR SANITARY CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter and self-adjusting Pada, secares health and comfort of body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of form. Call and see them at DR. HIATT & LE ROY'S, 135 Clark-st., corner of Madison. Lady agents wanted.

THE NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF LITTLE WOMEN, CONTAINS A CENTENNIAL LOVE STORY.

Boys will be boys the world over doubtless, till boys cease coming into the world, and so subtless until the race be extinct, Anglo-Saxon ys, during the three or four years before their ards sprout, will develop the innate proclivity tyrannize over their fellows. For ages that yish barbarism has been proof against all the filizing influences college tutors and professe could bring to bear in England and in this untry; and the boys of each generaton, supsed of course to have outgrown it, only went throm college into the world more firmly set the same obstinate notion of getting their that by trampling upon everbody clse's—tich aggressive Anglo-Saxon trait, perhaps er all, is at the base of our democracy that wes every man to "fight it out." for himself life, provided always he makes a fail it of it. Whether that be the logic of it o, at all events that boy-barbarism, manifest the tyranny of sophemores over freshmet it the like, survives quite as lustily as any her relic of barbarism in our midst. In fact, as just won another triumphat the Wesleyan leversity of Middletown, Conn. That was anyth about anent plug-hats and less. It is one of the inalierable

rights of every American youth to sport a pinghat and twirl's walking-stick if he can get them, either for each or on credit. The cophomores of Middletown have to a man availed themselves of that inalienable right. But, secording to the payis barbarism, it was good for nothing, that gared privilege, if freshmen also were plugs and carried sticks, and the freshman who ventured to do either had his his smashed or his stick broken, besides having his head broken also, or being etherwise roughly handled and badgered. A muscular freshman, mighthstanding, a few days since appeared at prayers carrying a cane. On leaving the chapet he was set upon by the sophs, and a battle ensued between the two classes, in which there was lively giving and taking, some of the propreases it was the exponent of his two vigorous, verestile individuality, and effected the views of a clear-headed, keen, earliest thinker and accomplished writer. Upon his death, the editorial conduct of the paper evolved upon lismay Warranson, the present ditter, who in all respects has proved himself burthy to be the successor of l'annyou. The onsolidation of the formal, Courier, and Demonstrated the ruliques competition that hade metropolitan journalism impossible at conseille, and secured for the Courier-Journal fair field, and placed at Mr. Warranson's diesaid between the two classes, in which there was lively giving and taking, some of the professors even getting mixed up in the row, which they sought to quell, and of course coming in for their share of odd knocks. Thereafter came the disciplining of the offenders. They wouldn't discipline worth a cent. As a guard against gale-bearing in such cases, the only testimony admissible was what each of the culprits would, on time to time to dissent from the course of a Courter-Journal on questions of public puls , but has never failed to recognise the enditened liberalism that has characterized under Mr. WATTERSON's editorial mangement. Through it he has probability done more than any man south
of the Ohio to lift the people of the
outh out of the slough of despond, and to on honor, bear against himself. They stubborn-grefused to criminate themselves, and their ows stood by them in this, so that the serious question was presented of suspending the whole freshmen class. Finally the youths, after hold-ing an advisory council of their own, signified fetch public sentiment there in true ing an advisory council of their own, signified their willingness to answer any question accord-ing to the rules. Thereon, which is the sig-nificant feature about the whole affair, the fac-ulty, finding the boy-barbarism too potent to be attacked, actually surrendered to it by totally surrendered to it by totally waiving the rule, and dropping the whole mat-ter,—which seems to mark the advance of boy-Southern journal. Indeed, without Mr. HALDB-MAN it may safely be said that success would barism in this Centennial year.

The financial measures adopted by the new eral and Commissioner sent to paci-Cuba show the desperate position to which e Spaniards are reduced. The first of these res suspends the payment of all outstand ing obligations of the Cuban Treasury, and accords to its creditors as a security for their Journal has entered upon a new career that must enlarge its usefulness, and we cannot de less than wish it well. claims bonds bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent, which the London Times pronounces virtual bankruptcy. The second fixes the ex-penditure for 1876-777 at \$82,000,000, while the Jourson's New Universal Cyclopedia: A Scientific and Popular Treasury of Useful Knowlmost the taxes can yield is \$46,000,000. The third measure shows the desperation of the Spaniards by providing for the deficit with forced requisitions, and to enforce this act of tyranny the fourth measure provides as follows: edge, illustrated with maps, plans, and engrav-ings. Editors-in-Chief, FREDERICK A. P. BAR-NAED, President of Columbia College, New York; Annold Guyot, Professor of Geology

and Physical Geography, College of New Jersey, Complete in four volumes. Vol. 1, A-E, 4to., pp., 1696. Sold by subscription. Chicago agent,

Prosecution of the journalist's duties.

First of all, Mr. GREELEY considered that the

to the hour of publication. In his desire to secure a work possessing these essential characteristics. Mr. Generally applied to his friend, the

his own conception, it may be regarded in the light of a final bequest to the American people by one whose life was spent in advancing every

In the names of the editors and associate editors which are inscribed upon the title-page of

ance that the scheme of this work is being car-

ance that the scheme of this work is being carried out with fidelity. In the catalogue of thirty-two associate editors may be hoted ex-President Woolegy, of Yale College, Prof. Henry,
of the Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Asa Gray, of
Howard University, Dr. Anderson, President
of the University of Rochester, Dr. Harris,
Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, TheoDORE GILL, of Washington, Dr. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law, Columbia Collega
WILLARD PARKER, Professor of Surgery, Coumbia College, and Dr. Schaff, Professor of

umbia College, and Dr. Schaff, Professor of Sacred Literature, Union Theological Seminary,

sacred Literature, Union Theological Seminary, New York. In the list of contributors stand the names of 120 American scholars well known for their attainments in the various departments of knowledge. With a corps of writers so exten-dive, and composed of men conspicuous for tearning and industry, it may justly be expect-d that the work they produce will sustain the deserts equiting.

And so it proves on examination. The arti-cles are mainly short, condensed, and pithy, in

harmony with the original intention; but they cover almost every known topic, and crowd

into the smallest space the salient points relating to each. Particular attention has been paid

to geography, especially to that of the United States. Every township is given, with

United States. Every township is given, with as population in 1870, and every town with (600 inhabitants and upwards has a description according with its size and importance. Foreign geography is treated with less detail, and et is unusually full. The section of biography as been judiciously supervised, and the names if many living men of note are found within it with elsewhere cannot be met with. To give hem room, some worthies of past ages, whose ame has become scarcely more than a tradition, are necessarily and wisely been dropped out, at the departments of law, medicine, philosophy, and physical and natural science, the same are for practical usefulness has been manifestal. To omit nothing of value to the work, the saques of a pronouncing dictionary are added,

equies of a pronouncing dictionary are added, very title of an article being accented, and, in azzling cases, the phonetic spelling being also

The encyclopedia is to be complete in four dumes, and the first one (now ready for circu-tion) will, on a cursory inspection, satisfy the

ost critical that the work has unique and in-

Boys will be boys the world over doubtless,

C. G. G. PAINE, former teacher in Chic

the fourth measure provides as follows:

It is declared that, the necessities of the Treasury endangering the dominion of Spain over the colony from want of resources to continue the war against the insurrection, all dissimulation or unwillingness on the part of the tax-payers is an act high trasson, and, consequently, what we call contravation in matters of customs or taxation will be treated as crimes against the State, and judged by military tribunals only and courts-

The military disasters of the Spaniards are not more forcible in showing their weakness than these extraordinary financial measures.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes an interesting letter from that city in which he attempts to show where the French people's money goes. It will be a matter of very general surprise in this country that the most of the money goes for the support of the army in time of peace. The total estimate for 1877 is 2,667,000,000 francs. Of this sum the War Minister asks for his department alone \$36,000,000 francs, and the Marine 186,000,000 more, in all 792,000,000 francs, while all the other departments together have but 478,000,000, the balance being absorbed by the public debt, interest, dotations and internal revenue service. As a matter of interest we give the war budget

In 1830 the budget was but 234,000,000, and

yet the French people are so fond of glory that

they make no objections to the operous taxes levied upon them for military purposes. The Hon. PHILIP A. ROACH, one of the ablest and most vigorous of the anti-Chinese-labor ag-itators in California, is in Chicago, on his way to Washington to endeavor to secure the abrogation of all that portion of the BURLINGAME treaty with China which permits the unrestricted importation of natives into the United States, and retaining only that part of the treaty which pertains to trade relations. Mr. ROACH will deperains to trade relations. Mr. Roach will de-liver an address this evening at Farwell Hall, with free admission, on the subject of the in-fluence of Chinese cheap labor on the wages of American workingmen. While we do not agree with the views which Mr. ROACH holds on this question, and which he is certain to present in a forcible and interesting manner, we bespeak for

him a fair hearing and a large audience at his ecture to-night. It turns out to be a mistake that the six delwates from the Sixth Ward are for BEVERIDGE; in the contrary, we are assured there is not a BEVERIDGE man among them, and there seems to have been an error made in regard to the Third Ward, which was set down as five for CULLOM and five for BEVERIDGE, The fact is the delegation is anti-BEVERIDGE by 9 to 1. seem to have secured more than eighteen to twenty delegates in the entire city, or about one eight or ten of the whole. Some of his friends were taiking yesterday of withdrawing his name for Governor, and bringing him out as a candidate for Congressman from the North

Chicago District. An enterprising reporter has been around among the gamblers eliciting information as to what became of Von Hollen's stolen money. ding the natural reticence of the "fraternity" and the inclination of every one to deny that he got any part of it, there seemed to be a general admission that Von Hollen lost at least \$50,000 in the regular gambling-houses. There was also a significant intimation that he lost large amounts of money playing poker with men wao nominally occupy respectable positions, among them certain office-holders. It will be well for the Committee investigating the Von Holler defalcation to trace this par-

ticular lead and see what comes of it. Charges and insinuations having been made against Mr. Cullon, implicating him with Harper's defalcation and the Pekin whisky frauds, he has written a most emphatic denial, branding them as false and calumnious, which print elsewhere. Mr. Cullom's statement will be accepted as final. No one knows better than he that if they were true and he were nomand thus disgrace him for life, and that the Central Committee would at once reconver the Convention and nominate a substitute in his place. Mr. Cullom's denial, therefore, will be

accepted as conclusive in the premises, and ex-plodes the accusations of his enemies. Of the gentlemen whose names will be presented to the Republican State Convention there is none who will come before that body with a better record than EDWARD RUTZ, candidate for State Treasurer. His administration of the office two years since was faithful, efficient, and thoroughly satisfactory, and furnishes the best assurance of its honest, efficient administration under his conduct, if again elected. The German delegates from all parts of the State will probably press him for nomination, and he would doubtless add to the strength of the ticket.

The BEVERIOR bottle-holders might as well throw up the sponge, as their man is whipped out of his boots. He stands no better chance of holding over than old Colvin does. A new

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876-TWELVE PRODEST

James Russell Lowell rejoices at the publication of '' Plato's Best Thoughts," since there are few hosts who offer so various and abundant a banquet

It is possible now to obtain three square meals a day at the Centennial restaurants for \$10. This era of reform has been introduced by order of the

Louis, Chicago, and Des Moines, Ia., quote from each other scurrilous paragraphs about Secretary Bristow would be amusing if it were not contempt-

the richest American "Industriel," should have left to the Luxembourg Museum the picture by Meissonler, which he bought last year for 300,000

The New York Graphic gives portraits of two

Mme. Christine Nilsson has consented to give a concert in London next week for the benefit of the

Sam Cox asked the guard before the Corlins en-gine at the Centennial show what horse power the engine had. "Why, you d-d fool," said the guard with a withering expression, "it don't run by horses; they use steam."

The two most beautiful women at the opening of

The Atlantic Monthly is to have special correspondents at Philadelphia during the continuance of the Centennial Exposition, and will publish special articles every month until the subject is exhausted. The editor should take good care that his readers be not exhausted first.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., said at the Fifth Avenue Conference: "What I most ask in this Centennial year is that I may stand up and be counted." "Very well," adds the Graphic, "you've stood up and been counted. You count

The New York Tribune prints the following item:
"The Hon. W. D. Washburn and family, of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived in New York on Tuesday, after a seven months' visit to Europe. Mr. Washburn passed much of the time at Paris, with his brother, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the American Minister, who says he may make a short visit home, it has fell, in order to be counted at the

horses arrived to-night, including Grinstead's, McGibbon's, and Salyard's stables from Lexington. Most of the horses now at Louisville are entered for the races here, and a successful meeting is assured. MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, May 19.—The spring meeting of the Chester Park Driving Park Association will

commence Wednesday next. Several noted

The closing hours of the walking tournament now under way at the Exposition Building are attended with more interest than has as yet and several ladies observed with evident interest from the grand stand the various matches Guyon, the Milwaukee brakeman, who has maintained the lead for some days past, is acknowledged the favorite on account of his style and his perseverance. He is looked style and his perseverance. He is looked upon as the winner. His most dangerous opponent is Russell, the leader of the Chicago pedestrians, who stands second in the race. Fifield is pegging along, and doing well; he exhibits no small degree of pluck and tenacity. He has a slow but steady gait. Roach plods along wearily, and with little interest in the proceedings. Smith's left leg gave out entirely Thursday night, and only after nearly twelve hours' rest was he able to do any walking. He was then on his 259th mile. He went strongly for twenty miles, when his leg again became painful. He naturally gave the race up, but, as there was a chance for one of the leaders to fail before the close, he walked as long as he could.

ong as he could.

Roach will not be shaken off, and was at a late hour last night walking about as he had done since Monday. He seems to have hopes, with Smith, that the leaders will be obliged to

late hour last night walking about as he had done since Monday. He seems to have hopes, with Smith, that the leaders will be obliged to withdraw. At 10 o'clock last night Guyon had walked 350 miles, Russell, S31, Flield 316, Smith 294, and Roach 276.

The evening was interspersed with various minor amusements. The first match was a 5-mile walk between Van Wormer, of the Adelphi Theatre, and Knowles, of the Coliseum. Van Wormer won easily, but Knowles immediately challenged his opponent for a repetition of the trial this evening, when Wilson, of Hooley's Theatre, will take a hand. The match will be of some local interest. David Stanton, the bicyclist, excited the enthusiasm of the audience by his performances in a race with Mr. Joyce, an amateur English bicyclist. Joice was to have the start of four laps in thirty, but before he had made the course Stanton passed him five times. Later in the evening Stanton rode 4 miles in fifteen minutes for the amusement of those present. The time was not by any means his best.

The most interesting little sport of the day was the walking of 14 miles by John Oddy, also, a son of England. He was matched to accomplish the feat in two hours. He made his race, and had five minutes and twenty seconds to spare. The time is the best ever made in this country, and has been surpassed elsewhere very seldom. Oddy is short of stature and light in build, but showed himself a plucky one and kept to his feat in a way that surprised the bystanders and elicited much applause. His fastest mile was his first, which he made in 7:33.

The feature of to-day—the closing day's entertainment—will be Stanton's attempt to ride 15 miles in an hour for a wager of \$500 made with Frank Yates, the Grand Haven, Mich., sculler. The money is up in Tom Foley's hands, and the trial *2:kes place at 9:30 p. m. There will be an afternoon performance on the spidery-looking bicycle and a walking match at 8:30 p. m. of 5 miles for cash prizes.

O'LEARY 102 MILES AIEAD.

San Francisco, May 19.—At noon to-day O'Leary fin

8:30 p. m. of 5 miles for cash prizes.
O'LEARY 102 MILES AHEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—At noon to-day
O'Leary finished 335 miles. He continues lively
and confident of making 500 miles within the
time. Schmehl is 102 miles behind, and can
scarcely drag himself along, resting frequently.
O'Leary was walking vigorously during the
afternoon.

The lately organized Chicago Cricket Club held a meeting last evening in the office of Dr. Ogden; Room 3, Dore Block. Dr. Ogden presided. Mr. J. G. Orchard, agent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was elected Vice-President, and about nineteen new members were admitted. The Club now numbers about thirty. The evening was mainly spent in discussing and adopting a constitution and by-laws. The Standing Committee, which was appointed at a previous meeting, reported that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to hire the White-Stocking base-ball ground for cricket practice at a reasonable figure, and that other suitable grounds had not yet been found.

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, May 19.—In view of the great ex-

HOUSE.

BARGAINS!

BUSINESS NOTICES. Dangerous Symptoms!—Matter discharging from the throat or nose reveal ulceration of the Plutitous Membrane, causing a fatal disease of the Pulmonary Organs, unlestimely cured by Wishart's Pins.—TREN TAR Condition of the Pulmonary Organs, unlestimely cured by Wishart's Pins.—TREN TAR Condition of the Consumption of the Pulmonary Organs of the Consumption!

Public Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clear-ing the voice before speaking or singing, and in re-lieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

Burnett's Cocoaine Allays Irritation, re-neves dandruff, and invigorates the action of the apillaries in the highest degree.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF CHICAGO,

OF CHICAGO, May 12, 1876.

MEREHANT TAILORS, 39 MONROE-ST PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON
Work—United States Custom—House and Post-Ofnce. Chicago. Ill. Office of Supervising Architect,
Treasury Department. Washington, D. C., May 16,
11 2 m. of the State Architect, 17 m. of the State Architect,
12 m. of the State Architect, 17 m. of the State Architect,
13 m. of the State Architect, 17 m. of the Indiana, delivering, stiffing, and putting in place the
wrought and cast-iron work, comprising columns, pllasters, etc., of second and third stories, and rolled-iron
beams, etc., in third and attic floors, all as exhibited on
the drawings, described in the specification, and called
for in the schedule. Copies of the drawings, specifications, schedule, and form of proposal, and any additional information may be had on application to the Superintendent of the building or at this office. WM. A.
POTTER, Supervising Architect.

SUSAN COOLIDGE'S NEW BOOK

SPECTACLES. SIGHT IS PRICELESS

POLITICAL.

Political Situation In Indiana -First Morton, Next Bristow.

Canous of the Belegates to the County Con vention-Unpledged Men to Bo Sent to Springfield.

Meeting of the Grand Council of the Central Club—Hyde Park Primaries.

Cullom's Nomination at Springfield a Foregone Con-

Fernando Wood Nominates Judge Davis for the Presidency.

stor Booth Will Take No Notice of the Rag-Bag Nomination.

LOCAL.

THE DELEGATES. THE DELEGATES.
CAUCUS AT THE PACIFIC.

The delegates to the Republican County Convention, from nearly all the wards and several of the towns, held a caucus at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of to-day's meeting. The room was crowded with delegates and candidates, and politicians, the gathering being an informal one, and not secret.

A. W. Weight, of the Twellin Ward, was secret.

Wright, of the Twelfth Ward, was se

without dissent.

as taken to avoid any discussion on the ship, but it was well understood that rates were opposed to Beveridge, and wholly in favor of Cullom. It was d about that Washburne would probpt if nominated, and that gentleman o be in high favor with the delegates It was also stated that if Cullom was non the first ballot, C. B. Farwell a candidate.

in in on the line ballot, C. D. Farwer, all be a candidate.

fr. Holden also moved that the Cook County gration vote as a unit on the Gubernatorial tier, but on C. L. Wilson's motion it was mimously tabled, the delegates deeming it is able to send an unpledged and uninstructive delegation to Springheld.

few thought it advisable to instruct the resentatives, but the large majority oped it.

motion of Mr. Wood, the Chairman that gentleman and Messrs. Swartout, Houghtaiting, and Woodard as a tee to see about engaging Farwell or tick Hall for the Convention to-day, tructions to give due notice so that an ment could be had from Union Hall, as thought to be too small for the pur-

THE CENTRAL CLUB.

mtral Republican Executive Committee County held a meeting last evening at tters, corner Lake and Clark streets, at William Aldrich in the chair, and Mr. one acting as Secretary.

Indiey, from the Finance Committee, d a number of bills, which were or-

ed paid. Mr. H. J. Willing was added to the succe Committee. John A. C. Enander tenance Committee. John A. C. Enander ten-de bis resignation on account of having red out of town. It was not accepted.

7. Root moved an amendment to the rules the Finance Committee be increased from to nine. Laid over till next meeting.

1. Schaffner and J. Verbeck were admit-sed clearate from the Sixteenth Ward.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Executive Committee the Grand Council held a brief session at which Mr. George M. How presided, and Mr. R. B. Stone acted as Secretary. The following named members were present: Wm. Aldrich, D. J. Avery, John Atwater, E. K. Beach, Jacob Biersdorf, T. M. Bradley, J. C. Barker, Ole Bendiekson, John H. Clough, John Enander, George Fergus, Jacob Gross, John Hoffman, George M. How, John Lyle King, C. R. Matson, Capt. P. McGrath, John McLinda, J. S. Rumsey, James P. Root, R. W. Ricaby, R. B. Stone, John F. Seanlon, Capt. Smith, J. W. E. Thomas, David Wylie. George Verbeck, and A. P. Johnson.

The Committee on the abolishing of primaries were given further time to report, after which the meeting adjourned.

INDIANA POLITICS.

A TALK WITH COL. THOMPSON.

de you think Indiana will support after him?"

"I can only speak for the southern section of the State, in which I reside, and, mark you, I speak for no other. I think that when the delegates find that Mr. Morton does not show sufficient strength for a nomination, the majority of the delegates will go for Mr. Bristow."

"Do you think that Mr. Bristow shows much strength in your section of country?"

"Yes, sir. After Mr. Morton, I believe he is the strongest man. There are some for Blaine,—very few,—but I have heard no one express himself for Conking throughout the State."

BBISTOW.

"Another leading question. You say Mr. Bristow has great strength in your State. Is that feeling general?"

"I think, sir, that Mr. Bristow possesses great strength,—in fact, as great as any candidate

"I think, sir, that Mr. Bristow possesses great strength,—In fact, as great as any candidate now before the people. You see Gen. Bristow is known as a brave man. He is bold and fearless enough to put down corruption, of which the people are tired. He is a man of strength and determination, in whom the people have confidence, and just such a man as the people want."

"In regard to Mr. Morton, is he considered popular in a general sense!"

"I consider him the ablest man in the Senate to-day. He can put more in a pithy sentence than almost any man there. He is a man of unfitching integrity, whose public life will bear the closest scrutiny."

"Mow about Hendricks—is he popular with his party!"

"Mr. Hendricks is a good deal like Senator Morton,—they are both popular sons, and each holds the esteem of his party."

This closed the interview. Mr. Thompson was the author of the Indiana Republican platform, though he claims that he got up the financial plank in it. This, the gentleman said, was gotten up to hold in the greenback men, who were quite an element in the Republican party in Indiana, and who, by this method, were held within the ranks, and thus the party was kept intact.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DBLEGATE TICKETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Executive Committee of the First Ward Auxiliary Republican Club and the First Ward Independent Republican Club agreed on a compromise ticket for delegates to the Convention. On behalf of the former, others and myself advised and assisted in the combination, but I persistently assisted in the combination, but I persistently refused to allow my name on the ticket and to go in the Convention, but supported and voted the agreed ballot. By whom, when and where the other ticket—including my name—was made up, I am ignorant, but I am sure it was not concected nor approved by the Executive Committee—on the coutrary, it was repudiated, resisted, and denounced by its members and by me. To the efforts of some of its members, at least, the success of the fusion ticket was largely due. The out-and-out ten-delegate Beveridge ticket was not the ticket of the First Ward Auxiliary Republican Club, or of its officers or authorized officials. It was purely an anonymous or individual enterprise or venture, for which the Club was in no way responsible or chargeable. Those who brought about the fusion, or joined in it, advised, intended, and ached in good faith throughout.

ANOTHER. To the Educe of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 19.—I desire to correct a mis CHICAGO, May 19.—1 desire to correct a mis-statement in your items regarding yesterday's primary in the First Ward, and to state that the leading members of the other club, Messrs. Dixon, Haas, Carsons, Knickerbocker, and several others, denounced the spurious ticket as a treacherous outrage, worked to defeat the fraud, and succeeded. Respectfully, GEORGE T. GRAHAM.

GENORE T. GRAHAM.

THE PRIMARIES.

Mr. Vanderpool, Secretary of the Sixth Ward Republican Club, vigorously professed yesterday at The Tribure's classification of the delegates from his ward to the County Convention. Instead of being solid for Beveridge, the delegation stands 6 for Cullom and 1 for Beveridge. This reduces the latter's prospects in the city to 23, and leaves the opposition to him at 180.

The Republican caucus held at Hyde Park Thursday, to nominate delegates to the Republican Convention, selected the following: George M. Begue, James P. Root, F. A. Herring, Irus Coy, and E. G. Clark. They are solid for Cullom. Steps were taken to organize Republican clubs in each voting district in the village.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention to select eighty delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Springfield Wednesday, will convene at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

STATE.

ILLINOIS.

THE OUTLOOK AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—It is stated here by the official friends of Gov. Beveridge that though the returns so far are against him, and point to his defeat for the nomination, yet he will stay on the track until the vote of the thus far, and the preferences of whose delegates

are positively known, give Beveriage 100 votes, Collum 266, and Ridgway 52. But this does not include Cook and other large counties, and some smaller ones yet to hear from.

The canvass for Lieutenant-Governor is still an open one, and the result cannot with certainty be predicted. It has seemed to lie between Shuman, of Chicago, and Jones, of Jo Daviess, but Judge Benjamin, of McLean, is looming up as a formidable candidate. Harlow's vote, instructed and claimed, gives him 89 votes, while the instructed and other delegates known for Scroggs, number 122.

The race for Secretary of State is a close one, with the chances in favor of Scroggs.

The race for Auditor is scattered all over the field. Dr. Powelt, of Olney, has possibly the largest instructed delegation, but Lippincot has the largest number, adding claimed delegates. For Treasurer, Rutz is at present regarded as ahead of the field.

It seems to be very close between Edsall and Canfield for Attorney-General. Both claim the nomination. The best-posted think Edsall slightly shead.

PAXTON, III., May 19.—The Ford County Republican Convention was held to-day. The delegates to the State Convention are: N. E. Stevens, J. H. Collier, and T. J. Sowers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the name of Calvin H. Frew has been mentioned in connection with the office of Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District, we indorse him as one who in point of ability and integrity would reflect credit upon this district.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates for Cullom, Scroggs for Secretary of State, Edsall for Attorney, and Powell for Auditor.

The Convention voted for choice for President, and the ballot stood in the following order: Blaine, Morton, Bristow, and Logan.

The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious.

WILL COUNTY—THE HON. HENRY SNAPP.

JOLIET, III., May 19.—The she held in the different towns in this course in this respect proves that he is too good and true a Republican to allow person

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 18.—The Committee who call the Congressional Convention for the District are just now in disrepute all over the District, because they refuse to call the Republican Convention until the middle of September. and thus deprive the Republican party of the support of its nominee, and throw cold water upon the entire campaign. The exact reason for this course is not known, but the Committee may rest assured of one thing: that this year the best men of our county have become politicians in the better acceptation of the word, and that it may prove a perilous operation for any five men to stand out in direct opposition to the wishes of the entire district. The announcement of the Committee relative to not calling the Congressional Convention until September has been the means of stopping the epeculations as to who will be our next Congressman; but Lathrop is the favorite, and, unless some unknown dodge is suddenly sprung at the Convention, will be our next man.

HARLOW.

HIS CHALLENGE TO HIS ENEMIES. A Cord to the Public.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—Certain charges affecting my integrity and honor as a State officer, in connection with the State-printing con-tract of 1872 and the binding contract of 1875, having been made by my enemies for the sole purpose, as I believe, to influence the action of the Republican State Convention on the 24th inst., thereby hoping to defeat my renomination to the office of Secretary of State, I hereby, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, as fully and specifically as it is possible for me to do so, deny the truth and challenge the proof of any and all charges that have been or may be alleged against fine by any person or persons, implicating me in a corrupt or fraudulest manner, in any way whatever, with the printing contract of 1872, or in the binding contract of 1875, or any other contract, public or private, either as between the State and individuals or corporations, or between individuals themselves; and I hereby pronounce the charges as made in connection with said printing and binding contracts absolutely false and without foundation in fact. In confirmation of what I have here said, to the full extent of their knowledge, I refer to the then State officers composing the Board of Printing Commissioners in 1872, and to the present Board of State Contracts, and to the records and proceedings of either of said Boards. the most solemn and emphatic man-

NATIONAL.

BRISTOW.

A WARNING TO REPUBLICANS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Burlington, Ia., May 18.—The second Declaration of Independence, which was issued in New York Tuesday last, and flashed over the wires, will meet with as clear and distinct an amen from tens of thousands of hearts all over the land as did the first declaration a century ago. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of the very best men, who from a strong and conscientions conviction of duty twenty years ago joined together to make up the Republican party, stood by and supported it and the la-mented Lincoln as its representative through

party, stood by and supported it and the lamented Lincoln as its representative through the trying ordeal of war, have already been stirred to the depths of their hearts by this declaration. The importance of the occasion, the character of the men composing this conference for patriotism, for integrity, for intelligence, for statesmanship, for purity of life, all combine to give peculiar emphasis and force to what they have so wisely said; and while there will no doubt be a wide difference of opinion as to their suggestion of an effort on the part of Independents to await the action of present political parties, in the hope of reform in either, still that course may be best.

It is very clear to my mind, as has been frequently intimated in This Tribuns, that the only man named as yet as the candidate of the Republican party for President, whose name would be a platform in itself, is Bristow. Called into the Cabinet at a time when the whole Civil Service of the nation was recking and rotten with corruption, when rings and combinations had become so strong and powerful as apparently to defy the Government, and threaten with utter annihilation any man who dared to interfere with their dastardly outrages and stealings, he quietly went to work, and, in the fearless discharge of his duty as an honest officer of the Government, set on foot measures, the results of which have electrified the whole country.

Dozens of the chief conspirators—thanks to

the results of which have electrified the whole country.

Dozens of the chief conspirators—thanks to the energy and untiring devotion to duty of one man—are to-day in the jails and penitentiaries of the land. Dozens more are on the way, and scores and hundreds are trembling with fear lest their guilty thievery will be brought to light, and reap its just deserts.

The circumstances under which Bristow has labored have also been peculiarly embarrassing. Tracing the corruptions of the Whisky Ring so near the person of the Chief Magistrate as to get inside the walls of the White House, of course he could not expect, as he did not receive, that cordial support that would have been expected under less trying circumstances; he still went forward in the discharge of his

he still went forward in the discharge of his duty regardless of consequences to himself, and to-day the name of Bristow strikes terror to the hearts of all the pillerers, big and little, of the National Treasury.

Is there another man named in connection with the office of President for the ensuing term, whose past history in public life inspires the honest, intelligent, parifotic non-officeholding, office-seeking masses with such hope and confidence in the future of their country? I am sorry to say I think not.

Will the Republican party heed the admonitions so ably, so calmly, so clearly set forth in the address presented to the American people by the gentlemen who met in New York, or will they rush headlong, as they have been going in years past, and drive the men all over the country represented by these gentlemen to their only alternative of seeking through the organization of a third party the reforms in our national politics which might possibly be secured otherwise?

Will the Republican party be wise enough and patriotic enough to do this? Will they? We shall see.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY TRIBUTE.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The unanimity with which respectable citizens of Kentucky of all parties and classes testify to the genuineness of Mr. Bristow, to his integrity and to his sincerity, to his capacity and to his honorable record, is something remarkable in these days of disputed character and sharp partisanship. No ordinary man, certainly no week or false man, could have gone through such an experience as Mr. Bristow has gone in his home State these last 15 years, and receive at the end such tributes, such plaudits as he is now receiving from all sides there. Here is another illustration of how Mr. Bristow is regarded at home, written by a prominent Kentuckian to an old and intimate friend in Massachusetts, and not intended for publicaion, and so the more valuable as testimony. The writter, Judge Ballard, is Judge of the United States. In the original Emancipationists of his State:

Louisvill strong right hands that kept back the grim wolf of civil war from your doors, did their money go to sustain, their time to all, or their votes to uphole at estimony. The writer, dudge Edilard, is Judge of the United States District Court for Keniucky, an appointee of President Lincoln, and the sustain, their time to ald, or their votes to uphole at estimony. The writer, dudge Edilard, is Judge of the United States District Court for Keniucky, an appointee of President Lincoln, and the original Ernancipationists of his State:

Louvarilla, Ky., April 24, 1876.—Mr. L. Maitby, Northampton, Mass.—Er Drax Srs.; Your favor of the 50th was received last Saturday, and I mailed to you, on the same day, a newspaper containing a sketch of the life of Beiston. I have known Bristow well for 15 years, and that I have been intimate with him most of this time. I have known Bristow well for 15 years, and that I have been intimate with him most of this time. I feel, there are the supplementation of the stime of the state of the qualities both of his mind and heart.

Allow me, then, to say that he possesses it clear, comprehensive intellect and a sound judgment, and may be supplementation of the state of the comprehensive intellect and a sound judgment, and the supplementation of the state of the comprehensive intellect and a sound judgment, and the supplementation of the state of the comprehensive intellect and a sound judgment, and the supplementation of the state of the comprehensive intellect and a sound judgment, and the supplementation of the state in hosting the supplementation of the sup

successful candidate for the Republican party. He has been its greatest and most faithful champion from its organization, and no man has been a more popular member of it. To whom is the party in the country more indebted? Yet, along with all the distinguished champions of the party, those whose voices were lifted aloud for it when the country was in the greatest peril, The Traune has cast him overboard, and has set itself diligently to work for a man, who,

has set itself diligently to work for a man, who, until within a few months (!) was comparatively a stranger to anybody outside of his native state (!). What sort of a recognition of public service is this! There are scores of men who have done more for the party and more for the country than Mr. Bristow. [Have they done more to restore honesty to the Civil Service,—to eatch thieves who were stealing the revenue, to convict and punish them,—to reform office-holders,—to rescue the name of the Republican party from popular odium and save it next fall from crushing defeat? Who are these "scores of men"? Let our snarling correspondent name even one man who. has done as much good for the Republican party the last two years as Bristow.—ED.] Itet in the past two months he has done much, but only, under the circumstances, what hundreds of other men would have done (!), what no man of honesty and capability would have failed to do. [Why did not some of his predecessors do it!—ED.] For one, I am in favor of a man for the Cincinnati nomination who has been prominently, actively, and heartily in the harness, and whose long years of [partisan] service are a guaranty of his capability, his honesty, and his faithfulness. I believe in recognizing the men who led the people of this country through the "valley and shadow of death" when it required honesty, ability, and unswerving courage to do it. [To do what—float with his party!] The Republican party, from whose fortunes, in peace and in war, I have never straved a moment, can now afford to do nothing less than this. Yours, truly,

[Now we shall see how many delegates Kansas will send to the Cincinnati Convention who

In a see how many delegates Kanas will send to the Cincinnati Convention who prefer defeat under Morton and the bloody-shirt banner to sure victory under Bristow and Reform, or a fair show for victory under Blaine.—Ed.]

THE OHIO CONVENTION. & Special Dispatch to The Tribune. & WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, Thurman's manager and Chair-man of the Ohio Central Democratic Committee, has returned from Ohio. He says that the delegates from Cincinnati will vote for Thurman after the first ballot, and that two-thirds are now Thurman men. He denies that the ragbaby platform is indorsed by the Democrats of Ohio, and believes that it will be neutralized at

Fernando Wood has been interviewed. He says that as a Tammany leader he is opposed to says that as a Tammany leader he is opposed to Tilden. He says there are reasons for believing, in the present divisions which exist in the Democratic party there, that an unexceptionable candidate not living in its borders would be more certain to carry the State than any one who resides therein. This man Wood intimates is David Davis, for whom he insures New York by 20,000 majority. Wood says: "If the West should present David Davis, and he should be nominated, he would carry three-fourths of the Electoral vote of the United States, for the reason that, while he is a thorough Democrat in line with the Democratic party, he is thoroughly unassallable. It will be the policy of the Republicans to put our party on the defensive from the start, as it has done for the past twelve years, and they have whipped us on that line of fight. They cannot do that against Davis. I claim to be a Bourbon—a Bourbon straight. I have never wavered. As such Davis is entirely acceptable to me and those I represent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRACY.
TOPEKA, May 19.—The Democratic Convention reached a vote on the platform reported last night, and adopted it about midnight by a last night, and adopted it about midnight by a vote of 182 to 104, including the instructions for Hendricks.

The following were elected delegates-at-large: Ex-Gov. Wilson Stanard, C. W. Blair, Isaac Eaton, and J. W. Gaylor.

Ex-United States Senator Ross was a member of the Convention, and is in full affiliation with the party.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 19.—The Gratiot County Democratic Convention held at Ithaca yeasterday elected delegates to the State Democratic Convention, to be held at Lansing on the 24th, and adopted unanimously a resolution expressing the sentiment of the Democrats of Gratiot County that Samuel J. Tilden is their unqualified choice for candidate for President.

A resolution in favor of hard money was also adopted.

BLAINE.

adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—In addition to other facts favorable to Blaine brought out by Gen. Stewart, he has to-day made public the fact that the man who called on him and was mistaken by Knowtton for Blaine, was George W. Chase, of New York. The Tribune will so publish to-

of New York. The Tribune will so publish tomorrow.

DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Senator Booth says he does not intend to pay any attention to his nomination for Vice-Fresident, not regarding it as a matter worth his especial notice. He says there are only two points of accord between his financial views and those of the Convention, namely: That the United States legal-tender notes should be substituted for all National bank-notes, and that the easiest way to bring them up to a gold standard and provide for their redemption is through the interconvertible 3.65 bonds system.

ANNAS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 19.—The State Convention to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention meets on the 24th inst. The great fight will be between the friends of Blaine and Bristow. The former's forces in the State are thoroughly organized, but a leading politician said yesterday that he had, during the last week, become an admirer of Bristow, and would very much desire to see him nominated. A month ago, in a letter to The Tribune, your correspondent predicted this, which at the time was ridiculed by several Kansas papers, who could hear nothing but Blaine. However, now they admit its truth.

THE DEMOCRATS AS REPORMERS. VALPARAISO, Ind., May 10.—In the hour of VALPARAISO, Ind., May 10.—In the hour of our national calamity, when civil war rent the land in twain, when brothers' hands were raised to shed brothers' blood, where stood these men who come before us as reformers to-day? Did who come before us as reformers to day! Due
they uphold the national unity, did they aid the
strong right hands that kept back the grim wolf
of civil war from your doors, did their money go
to sustain, their time to aid, or their votes to up-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Desperate Missourian Resorts to Arson and Suicide.

Bold and Successful Highway Robbery in Texas.

Winslow's Successor a Successor in Every Sense of the Word.

Mr. Micky, at Louisville, Apprehensive of a LaGrange Delegation.

STAGE ROBBERY. GALVESTON, Tex., May 19.—Another daring stage robbery has occurred on the El Pas line. One stage and two hacks full of passengers were stopped by three highwaymen on the open prairie, 18 miles west of Dallas. Before finishing neir work another hack full of passengers came up. On being ordered to stop the driver put the whip to his horses and escaped. Several shots were fired by the robbers, and one of them followed the hack some distance. The fire was returned by the passengers, but no one was hurt. As soon as the robbers secured the booty, which it reported amounted to \$7,000, they shot their own horses, mounted the best ones belonging to the stage and rode towards the Indian Nation. From a description given it is supposed they are the same who recently captured the San Antonio stages. Mounted squads of men started in pursuit.

LATER.—The Galveston News' special from Fort Worth, 19th, says information just received states that 10 men were in pursuit of the robbers only ten minutes behind them early this morning on the Graplain prairie. From description given it is supposed that they are the James brothers. The entire country is aroused, and their capture is considered certain.

the James brothers. The entire country is aroused, and their capture is considered certain.

Dispatch to the St. Lowis Globe-Democrat.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 18.—To-morrow's News will have the following special from Dallas: The stage of the El Paso Line, which left Engleford, the western terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad, this morning, for Fort Worth, was stopped 2 miles west of Dickman's Post-Office by three armed and mounted men, who required the passengers, of which there were four, to give up their money. While thus engaged, a hack coming from Fort Worth drove up, which was stopped, the passengers ordered to alight, and the horses unhitched. One of the robbers then stood guard over the whole number of passengers, while the other two went up the road to meet another hack, which was coming from Fort Worth, and compelled the passengers thereof to get out. Thus there were fifteen passengers in all huddled together. Another hack was descried coming from Dallas. The occupants on arriving and being called on to stop, refused. The passengers thereof, being fired on by the robbers, returned the fire as they drove on. They were pursued by the robbers for a short distance, but they soon returned and finished their work, killing their own horses and taking those of the Stage Company. They rode off at full speed towards the Indian Territory. The place where this robbery was committed is only 15 miles west of Dallas, on the open prairle. Only one of the passengers stopped had a weapon, which was taken from him at the outset as he attempted to use it.

It is said that the stage robbers took \$3,000

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—A rumor vails here that the body of Henry Horsch ex-Sheriff of McLean County, who died sudden ly about a year ago, is to be disinterred in order to make an examination for poison.

WINSLOW'S SUCCESSOR. Boston, May 19.—The Hon. Newton Morse, of Natick, successor of the forger Winslow from the Fourth Massachusetts Senatorial District, has fled, having appropriated \$30,000 of the funds of the Town of Natick. He is said to have squandered large sums at faro.

A MAD MURDERESS MILWAUKEB, May 19.—In the Wilner mu his address to the jury, and County-Attorney Martin will close for the prosecution in the morning, when the case will be given to the jury.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BOBCAYGEON, Ont., May 19.—On Tuesday
morning last, Mrs. Fortune and two children started out in a small boat for Jacob's Island, on Pigeon Lake. Nothing was heard of them until yesterday, when the body of Mrs. Fortune was found on the beach of Msin Shore. The bodies of the children have not yet been re-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. RAHLROAD ACCIDENT.
CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—The Enquirer's
Carlisle, Ky., special says a north bound rrain
on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad broke
through a bridge near Millersburg to-day,
wrecking one passenger-car and a baggage-car.
No person was killed, but fourteen passengers
were injured, some severely.

FIRES.

AT LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 19.—The grocery-store and dwelling-house of William Copen was partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss was about \$500. Fully covered by in-surance. Cause of the fire unknown.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 517 at 3:40 o'clock yester lay afternoon was caused by a fire in the smokehouse in the rear of the butcher-shop of Gustav Mebold, No. 370 West Lake street. Damage to

AT GREEN RIVER, WY. CHEYENNE, Wy., May 19.—A fire to-day at Green River, Wy., destroyed \$7,000 in property. ARLINGTON.

What He Says About That McDonald Affair. San Francisco Chronicle.
William Arlington drifted into Oakland yeserday with Queen's Circus, and a Chronicle reorter called upon the much-published artist at

What he has part about the first the

man, or that his wife was obliged to take in sewing.
Honor, also he is not devoid of; although his wife has given his letters, which should be sacred, to be printed, he cannot forget that she is a woman, and therefore will never hear from him anything derogatory to herself or her character. He sorrowfully says that he feels this is a great affliction, and, although he admits he has been indiscreet, he feels innocent of being the cause of all this trouble; and if Mike McDonaid would tell the truth, the bulk of the charges would fall to the ground. He declares that he has always endeavored, both in and out of his profession, to act the part of a gentleman, and thinks that to those who know him these charges will have but little weight; and asks of those who do not know him a suspension of judgment until the facts are arrived at.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAILROAD. At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railroad in Canada, Sir Hugh Childers, the President of the Company. Hugh Childers, the Fresident of the Company, made an address giving an account of the visit which he and Mr. Coekburn had paid to Canada during the past half year. He said, although he could not quite undertake to visit the scene of operations every half year, yet such visits by the President and Directors were very useful.

of operations every half year, yet such visits by the President and Directors were very useful.

Turning to the results of the half-year's working he said a comparison between their receipts and their cash expenditines showed a balance sufficient to pay not only the whole of their bonds and debeature interest,—which of course had always been pure training paid,—but also a further balance of £24,000. The finances were taken up and discussed in detail, and very satisfactory conclusions drawn therefrom.

With respect to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the position of the Great Western was said to be very much better than was stated, according to the newspaper reports, at the meeting of the formst company on the previous day. They were a link in lines between the Western States and Botton, in New York, and they also had a valiable local business, which they were doing their best to develop: while the Grand Trunk was a through line of itself, competing with American lines, of which the Great Western formed a link. They would come to terms with the Grand Trunk Company as to their local traffic, but they had no power to come to terms with them as to through traffic, over which, as he had said, they had no control. Since the last meeting a considerable change had occurred in the proprietary of the Canada Southern Railway, in some respects to the advantages of the Company, in other respects not; but they were fully alive to the change in their relations which this involved. With the Michigan Central they were fully alive to the change in their relations with that company was very important. In conclasion, he would again refuse to prophesy as to the future of the Company. They would do their ulmost to cut down expenditure, but judiciously, and they were for peace with their neighbors.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railroad was held in London about a week or two ago. Mr. Richard Potter, the President of

Railroad was held in London about a week or two ago. Mr. Richard Potter, the President of the Company, in an address to the stockholders, after calling attention to the report for the six months ending December, 1875, said that:

The Company has in stock at Montreal and Portiand about 8,000 tons of steel rails, available for service for the current year, and that that amount of steel rails will be sufficient to provide for renewals and maintenance for the year 1876. The conclusion is arrived at that a sum of leas than £390,000, as against an amount of £370,000 for 1875, and £367,000 for 1874, expended on permanent way renewals on the line, will be sufficient to keep the Grand Trunk in purfect running order. It is proposed, according to a programme broughl before the Executive Council, during the years 1877-8 to complete the complete the laying down on the Grand Trunk of such portions as appear to require steel rails to be laid. Mr. Potter felt quite certain that, had it not been for the reconstruction of the line in 1873-4 and the substitution of the national gauge for the exceptional gauge the Grand Trunk mever could have got through the great commercial and industrial crisis of 1875. In speaking of the relations of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western, Mr. Potter said that the Board of Directors had received from Mr. Childers,—the President of the Great Western,—since the latter's return from Canada, an elaborate and large proposal for an equitable division of competing traite, and there is prospect of an agreement. Mr. Hickson had settled with the New York Central the question of through westward-bound rates, and Mr. Potter was satisfied that if Mr. Hickson is properly supported.

England Will Not Agree to th

FOREIGN.

Its Terms Considered To favorable to Turkey.

> Imposing Obsequies Over the dered Consuls at Salonic

Reported Massacre of One P Christians at Bosnia.

The Prince of Wales Magnifice ceived in London. GREAT BRITAIN.

nt of the Prince of Wales in th t realized all expectations, and wantificent and successful affair.

The Prince was carried out. The Prince ed by the Princess and mem Royal family, arrived at Guildhall so o'clock, after a triumphant progress ects, crowded with

mense. The venerable building pavilion adjoining, erected for the occar splendidly libuninated. There was great as the Prince passed into the recept After receiving the address of the Corthe Prince was secred by the Lord the main hall, where he sat down to with about 500 of the most distinguisons of the Kingdom.

After the cloth was removed, a fewer given. The Lord Mayor prophealth of His Royal Highness. The liplying, returned thanks. He instawamth of his reception in India as e India's loyalty to England.

The other speeches made warmly happiness at the safe return of the Ployalty and devotion to the Queen family.

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At the conclusion of the dinner the began. At its height 5,000 guests been present. The floor of the main that of the new payfilon adjoin scarcely able to accommodate the asset The festivities were kept up to a lithe Prince retiring long before they cluded.

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certain, however, that the murders habection with the alleged forcible det he Christian girl.

A Vienna dispatch says Count An ronsultation yesterday, stated that he he peace of Europe to be assured for some years by the conference at Berlin.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

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man, or that his wife was obliged to take in sewing.

Honor, also he is not devoid of; although his wife has given his letters, which should be secred, to be printed, he cannot forget that she is a woman, and therefore will never hear from him anything derogatory to herself or her character. He sorrowfully says that he feels this is a great affliction, and, although he admits he has been indiscreet, he feels innocent of being the cause of all this trouble; and, if Mike McDonad would tell the truth, the bulk of the charges would fall to the ground. He declares that he has always endeavored, both in and out of his profession, to act the part of a gentleman, and thinks that to those who know him these charges will have but little weight; and asks of those who do not know him a suspension of judgment until the facts are arrived at.

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THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. e semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk coad was held in London about a week or ne Company, in an address to the stockholders,

THE LAKE-FRONT. The managers of the Illinois Central Railroal tate that they still adhere to the offer they nade for the Lake-Front to the old Council. towards them than the old one. They do not wish to buy anything except the two blocks between Madison and Randolph streets, and do not in any way wish to infringe upon the riparian rights of the city if such there are. They believe that the amount offered, \$800,000, is more than the property is worth at the present

CONVENTION RATES. The Chicago & Alton Railroad wishes it to be understood that it has made no arrangements to sell tickets to the State Convention at Springfield at full fare going and one-fifth fare return ing, as announced in the evening papers. It will sell round-trip tickets to delegates at one and one-fifth fare, and the tickets for the round trip must be purchased before starting.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Three Military Columns Moving Against

Three Military Columns Moving Against Them.

Dispatch to Suc York Heraid.

FORT LINCOLN, Dak., May. 17.—The expedition which has been organizing, at this point for several weeks, and intended to operate against the hostile Indians under Sitting Buil, left this post at daylight this morning, taking a due westerly course.

The expedition numbers somewhat over 1,000 men, and is probably the best equipped and most thoroughly organized force that has been sent against hostile Indians since the War. Gen. Terry, the accomplished commander of the Department of Dakota, goes in command.

Gen. Custer, to whom the command of the expedition was intended to be given by the military commanders, but who was deprived of his command by the President's thrice-repeated order, goes with the expedition eccond in command and in immediate command of his regiment, which is really the fighting force of the expedition.

In addition to Custer's regiment of cavalry.

ment, which is really the lighting force of the expedition.

In addition to Custer's regiment of cavalry, the expedition is composed of a detachment of Indian scouts (also under Custer's command), three companies of infantry, and a battery of Galling guns. A train of about 150 wagons and 200 pack-mules accompany the troops, loaded with thirty days' supplies of rations and forage.

and 200 pack-males accompany the troops, loaded with thirty days' supplies of rations and forage.

In addition to tnese, two steamers, carrying supplies for two months, will proceed from this point up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and then up the latter river to the depot to be established—probably near the mouth of the Big Horn River.

Gen. Gibbon, with six companies of infantry and four of cavalry, has moved from Fort Ellis, Moutana, and is now making his way down the left bank of the Yellowstone toward the proposed depot.

The latest information brought in by scouts from the hostile camps report Sitting Bull as having-concentrated his entire camp near the Little Missouri River, almost due west from this point. His force is given at 1,500 lodges. This estimate would enable him to put at least 3,000 surform that the field. By some this estimate is considered large, but there is no doubt that more hostile Iudians can be concentrated between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers than at any other point in the country. If the above information is true, lively times and heavy fighting may be looked for withis the next two weeks.

Gen. Crook is also about to lead a column row the direction of Fort Laramie northward, o co-operate with the column from this point and the one under Gen. Gibbon.

Each column is acting independently of the ther two. Gen. Crook commands only the one row Fort Laramie. The movements of the ther two columns are under Gen. Terry.

DEACON M'KEE.

To the Estior of The Tribuna.

Chicago, May 18.—As William McKee, an known in St. Louis as a successful journal t, has of late been honored with a title to thich neither himself nor his friends lay an aim. I should be glad if you will set you aders right as to his deaconship. Mr. McKe as, some thirty-four years ago, connected as some thirty-four years ago, connected to not of a weekly religious (I think) paper in the tare and the public of the many cars, pastor. Mrs. McKe and for many years, pastor. Mrs. McKe and for the many years, pastor. Mrs. McKe and for the many years, pastor. Mrs. McKe and the many years are still is, but with the many years are still is, but with the many years and still is, but with the many years are still is, but with the many years and still is, but with the many years are still is the many years are still in the many years a

England Will Not Agree to the Berlin Programme.

FOREIGN:

Its Terms Considered Too Untavorable to Turkey. Imposing Obsequies Over the Mur-

dered Consuls at Salonica. Reported Massacre of One Hundred Christians at Bosnia.

the Prince of Wales Magnificently Received in London.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 19.—The reception and enter-London, May 19.—The reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales in the city last
ulipit realized all expectations, and was a most
magnificent and successful affair. The programme was carried out. The Prince, accompassed by the Princess and members of the
Eoyal family, arrived at Guishhall soon after 7
o'clock, after a triumphant progress through
the streets, crowded with spectators, who
cheesed enthusiastically as the carriages passed.
The masses of the people around Guildhall were
immense. The venerable building and the
payllon adjoining, erected for the occasion, were
foliabily illuminated. There was great cheering
as the Prince passed into the reception room.
After receiving the address of the Corporation,
the Prince was sesorted by the Lord Mayor to
the main hall, where he sat down to a banquet
with about 500 of the most distinguished persons of the Kingdom.

After the cloth was removed, a few tensts
were given. The Lord Mayor proposed the
bealth of His Reyal Highness. The Prince, replying, returned thanks. He instanced the
warmth of his reception in India as evidence of
India's loyalty to England.

The other speeches made warmly expressed
happiness at the safe return of the Prince, and
loyalty and devotion to the Queen and Royal
family.

At the conclusion of the dinner the grand ball ent of the Prince of Wales in the city last

loyary and the conclusion of the dinner the grand ball began. At its beight 5,000 guests must have been present. The floor of the main hall with that of the new pavilion adjoining were scarcely able to accommodate the assemblage. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, the Prince retiring long before they were concluded.

Thousands of people remained around the cluded.

Thousands of people remained around the building until daylight, eager to catcha glimpse of the scene, and of the guests as they de-

parted.

SUSPENSION.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—M. & A. Fachirle, a large Greek cotton house, has suspended. Liabilities unknown.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 19.—For want of a quorum there was no session to-day of the House of Compone.

Commons.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Appeal Dispatch to The Tribute.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times to lay has an editorial on the rallway war between the great trunk lines from Oldeago to the Lastern scaboard of the American Continent. The Times expresses some doubt whether the Grand Trunk, in its present condition, car maintain itself in such a conflict and with a cval so powerful as the New York Central. At the same time it gives the present management of the Grand Trunk credit for a vigorous policy,

England has refused, or will refuse, to adhere to the memorandum of the three powers, Rus-England has refused, or will refuse, to adhere to the memorandum of the three powers, Russia, Germany, and Austria. It is understood that the five powers will address a note to Turkey in regard to a settlement of its affairs. Nothing is known in official quarters of further assassinations of Germans in Turkey. Telegrams from the German Donsul and German Embassy at Constantinole do not mention the alleged assassinations of German railway officials or other Germans in Turkey.

BURIAL OF THE CONSULS.

LONDON, MAY 19.—The fuseral of the murkered Consuls took place in Salonica to-day with great ceremony. Perfect order was maintained. ENGLAND's POSTION.

COLOUNE, May 19.—Intelligent from London, published here, gives as the reason for England's visual to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin Conference, that the proposals require from the Porte what is unreasonable, and that England wishes to remain unfettered in whatever course future events may take. It is added that England, however, will not advise the Sultan to reject the proposals.

THE INVESTIBATION.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Reichsanseiger states that the investigation at Salonica has not yet ifforded any reliable explanation of the real rause of the assassination of the Consuls. It is sertain, however, that the murders had no consection with the alleged forcible detention of the Christian girl.

ANDRASSYS OPINION.

he Christian girl.

ANDRASSY'S OPINION.

A Vienna dispatch says Count Andrassy, in consultation yesterday, stated that he believed the peace of Europe to be assured for at least some years by the conference at Berlin.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

A special from Constantinople announces that Midbat Pasha, who is well known to be opposed to Russia, has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

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London, May 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the Time says notwiths anding the pacific result of the Berlin Cenference, the Austran Government prepares for contingencies. Among its latest measures is an arrangement for trains for wounded and sick soliles on various railways. This seems to justify the conclusion that, if no settlement is effected on the basis of the Berlin programme, Austria, rather than allow Servia and Montenegro to continue to stir up war indefinitely, will either interfere herself or enable Turkey to interpose.

London, May 20.—5 a m.—A correspondent of the Time at Paris say the explanation given there for the refusal of England to accede to the Berlin programme is that the British Government considered if anarmistice was stipulated for in the name of the insurgents they would thereby be treated as billigerents. England rused a succession of objections to the measures considered by the conference.

The same corresponders asserts that Count Andrassy, before going to Berlin, pledged himself to Hungary not to approve of military intervention, or join in any scheme menacing the integrity or independency of Turkey.

A dispatch from the correspondent of the Daily Tilgraph at Constattinople says: "I have good anthority to state that Turkey will reject the Berlin proposals."

REPORTED MSSACRE.

LONDON, May 20.—5 a.m.—A special from Paris to the Daily Telgraph says a report has been received there that Massulmen inhabitants of Redon, in Bosnia, under pretext that a number of Christians were shout to quit the town, stacked, the Christian quarter and massacred 100 persons, including wenen and children. Turkis troops afterwards coccupied the place and made numerous arrests.

The Time Paris dispatch says it is expected that the widows of the murdered Consuls will such receive \$200.000 intermity.

BARBADOES. 4 SEA-CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE UPRISING OF

The story of the ristof the rebellion which reated so much constenation and destruction in the Barbadoes in the latter part of last month is one of thrilling interest. The brief telegraphic accounts wich were published from day to day during the disturbances gave but a faint idea of the formidable character of the intribute of the constant of t say to day during the disturbances gave but a faint idea of the fornidable character of the aprising of the colord population in opposition to the schme of confederation proposed by Gov. ohn Pope Hennessey, the ruler appointed by the British Government to administenbe laws and care for the colonies. The marratie was given quite fully to a Post reporter yestrday by Capt. Wharton, of the achooner Alpa, an old and respected reaman, who has been engaged in the West India trade for many yers, and who safled from the islands on the Sat of April with a cargo of melasses for this por The Captain says the confederation schem referred to was the source of the wholedifficulty. Gov. Hennessy proposed man radical and unpopular changes in the Gernment of the island. The chief feature of the obnoxious scheme was the union of the Baradoes, including the three comparatively insignificant Windward Islands, to be represented inne legislative body composed of twelve melbers, to be appointed by the Governor from a different parishes of the Forp. This was ahange indeed. Heretofore is legislature had consisted of two bodies.

JOLINE, Ill., May 19.—Mrs. James O'Reilly, wife of a prominent and well-known contractor of this city, died at re-residence on the West Side, at 10 o'clock yesterday evening, after an

the island, chosen by the popular vote. The mative islanders objected to this summary disposition of what they considered their constitutional rights; hence the rebellion. During the month of April the situation grew alarming. The populace seemed to look upon their Governor as a tyrant, and, rather than submit to his unreasonable schemes, determined to destroy the sources of revenue on the islands. The merchants of Bridgeport appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor on the 21st of April to ask protection from the impending invasion and to petition for troops to quell the rebellion in the parishes. They received his sanction, and raised five companies of volunteers, making in all about 250 men, mostly clerks, mechanics, and laborers connected with the business-houses of the town. If generally armed, this military body concealed their weapons, as it was considered fliegal under such circumstances to expose them. Riots spread throughout the parishes, and Capt. Wharton says a dozen plantation fires during a night was no uncommon thing. The negroes burned furniture, dwellings, and crops. They dug up the potatoes, burned the cancerakes in the rural districts, and stole all the property they could get hold of, to terrify and impoverish their enemies. Troops were sent out by Gov. Hennessey to meet the rioters, and by the 24th of April eighteen prisoners had been captured, and among them a ringleader named Morris. Seven of the eleven parishes were now in arms. Col. Clements, the Inspector-General of Police, was attacked at the head of his men and received a severe cut in the head. He wounded two of the rioters and killed one of them. The City of Bridgeport was threatened by the infuriated insurgents, and many of the familles of the resident merchants fled and took refuge under the flags of the merchant ressels in the bay. But they returned before nightfall to their dwellings, when it was assured that the city would not be pillaged. On the 25th, as has been told in the telegraphic accounts, the Government had the

tricts. The first is that of the syr Darya; the capital is Taschkend, with 80,000 inhabitants. The second, Semiretchensk, is so called from its comprising seven rivers, the most important of which are the Ili, the Karatal, the Aksy, and the Lepsa, all flowing into Lake Balkash; its capital is Wernoe, on the northern slope of the Alatar range, with 7,000 inhabitants. The Province of Kouldscha, formerly belonging to China, now forms part of this district. The third district is Samareand; the Amoo River flows through it, and it is bounded on the west by Bokhara and on the south by Hissar, from which it is separated by the Karateghin-range. The newly-conquered country of Khokand forms the fourth district, called Fergana; the capital, Khokand, has 60,000 inhabitants. The total area of the government of Turkestan is about 4,000,000 square kilometers, a great portion of which, however, is desert. From Omsk in Siberja to Samarkand is upward of 2,000 kilometers, and the distance from the mouth of the Amoo in the Sea of Aral to the Chinese frontier is about the same. The population of Turkestan consists of Kirghiz, Karakalpaks, Kiptchaks, Turcomans, and other nomads, Earts, Tadjicks, Usbeks, Chinese, Jews, and Afghans, and is in all about 5,000,000. A museum is to be established at Taschkend in which will be exhibited objects illustrating the natural history, agriculture, and antiquities of Central Asia, and various specimens of arms, gold, silver, and copper ornaments, metal vessels, and silk and cotton stuffs have already been collected for this purpose. Great efforts are being made to develop the natural wealth of the country. A company has been formed for promoting the cultivation of cotton, and another, with a capital of 2,000,000 roubles, proposes to open a large trade with China, and thereby to enable the Russian consumer to get tea for a rouble a pound, which he now has to pay 3 roubles for. As to education, Russian colleges have been established at Taschkend and Wernoe, but they are only attended by Russian pupi

AUSTRIA.

THAT PATAL DUEL The death is announced to-day, from wounds received in a duel with Count Kolowrat, at Prague, of Prince William Vincent Alexander von Auersperg, a youth of 22, and heir-pre-sumptive of his uncle, Prince Charles William sumptive of his uncle, Prince Charles William von Auersperg, Duke of Gottschee, Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of Austria and Grand Marshal of Bohemia, the head of one of the statellest houses of the statellest houses of the statellest houses of the statellest houses of the statellest house of the statellest house in 1814, is married to a lady of the great Hungarian family of Festetics, but has no children. By the sudden death of his young nephew the succession of the titles and estates of Auersperg passes to his brother, Prince Adolphus von Auersperg, born in 1821, who, since Nov. 23, 1871, has been President of the Cis-Leithan Council of Ministers in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Prince Adolphus is married to a younger sister of the Princess Charles William, and by her has two sons and three daughters.

BUENOS AYRES.

FINANCIAL CRISIS. LONDON, May 19 .- A private letter from Buenos Ayres announces that the National Bank, known here as the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, has suspended specie payments, and numerous failures, including that of a private bank, have occurred. Argentine bonds fell neavily in consequence.

FRANCE.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

PARIS, May 19.—Sixty deputies abstained from voting yesterday on Raspail's motion for a general amnesty, including Gambetta.

VERSAILLES, May 19 .- The Chamber of Deputies continued the debate on the amnesty ques-tion. Various radical motions for complete am-nesty and for the amnesty of certain classes of Communists were rejected by overwhelming

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—Gen. Willis A. Gorman, City Attorney, and first Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, died to-day at his residence on College avenue in this city. He was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., began the practice of law at Bloomington, Ind., in 1835; in 1839 was Clerk of the Indiana Senate; a member of the Legislature for several succeeding years; Major of the Third Indiana and Colonel of the of the Legislature for several succeeding years; Major of the Third Indiana and Colonel of the Fourth Indiana in the Mexican War; Democratic member of Congress in 1849; Governor of Minnesota from 1853 to 1857; Colonel of the First Minnesota and Brigadier-General in 1861; served through the War and has since practiced law here. He was widely known, was of somewhat eccentric characteristics, and is the hero of many pleasant anecdotes. It is said of him, and the story is not improbable, that when Governor of the Territory an important railroad bill was waiting his signature. An agent of the parties learning that Gorman was preparing a veto message called at his office, and, after the fashion of the time and place, bluntly asked the price of his signature to the bill, pouring at the same time a bag of gold on the table and speaking of more to come. The Governor, indignant, barely gave the agent time to bag his money again, and, before the agent's leaving, was with difficulty restrained from attempting personal chastisement, and sat up all night to finish the veto message. His incorruptibility in public affairs has never been doubted by those who knew him. He was given to boasting, and never let a political speech lack point by too close adherence to fact. But he, withal, was a kind, brave, honorable gentleman, consistently devoted to his carry political faith.

Tuesday next, being postponed until them to await the arrival of her husband who is absent in Texas, and who was immediately notified by telegraph of the sad event.

Bosron, May 19.—Owen Marlowe, the well-known actor, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital this evening.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS. PONTIAC, Ill., May 19.—Farmers who have come here to-day from all parts of the county,

come here to-day from all parts of the county, in attendance upon court, report the heaviest rain of the season, and all plowing suspended for a day at least. The weather is very hot. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 19.—For more than two weeks little or nothing has been done by the farming community for many miles around here, owing to the almost constantly bad weather. Many have not done their first plowing yet for corn, and the heavy rainstorm that is now raging will further impede its planting for several days. The small grain is looking well, but the potato-bugs, which we hoped had entirely disappeared, have returned on the wing, and are doing great damage to the early potatoes.

potatoes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—The festive potato-bug has already made his appearance in this vicinity. He is the same old, numerous, Simon-pure p. b., with whom the farmers are so familiar, and his appetite is as well developed and his digestive organs as healthy as of yore.

SCANDAL.

The Town of Belmond, Wright County, Ia.,
Living Upon It at Present.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 19.—Belmond, Wright County, is occupied exclusively in attending to a scandal of ponderous proportions. The other night Mr. J. H. Haight, a banker and a leading lawyer and real estate agent, remained away from home. His wife thought she knew where he was, and went to the residence of a buxom milliner, Mrs. Dexter, and demanded admittance. After some parley and delay she was admitted, and on searching found her husband dependent upon it. The immense destruction of the potatoe and sugar crops will necessitate a large importation of American products, and orders have been given already to New Orleans vessels for grain and potatoes. The prisoners captured which were not shot were taken to the Central Station in Bridgeport where they await military trial. The island at last accounts had resumed its usual tranquillity.

CENTEAL ASIA

RUSSIAN TORKESTAN.

A St. Petersburg paper gives an account of the present extent and population of Russian Turkestan. This province, or "government," as it is officially termed, is divided into four districts. The first is that of the Syr Darya; the capital is Taschkend, with \$0,000 inhabitants. The second, Semiretchensk, is so called from its comprising seven rivers, the most important of which are the Ili, the Karatal, the Aksy, and the Lepsa, all flowing into Lake Balkash; its capital is Wernoe, on the northern slope of the Alatau range, with 7,000 inhabitants. The Province of Kouldscha, formerly belonging to China, now forms part of this district. The third district is Samareand; the Amoo River flows through it, and it is ITERALLY RIBESTING CRANAPIES.

LITERALLY BURSTING GRANARIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, May 19.—The upper part of an utside wheat-bin in Elevator No. 1 burst to-day, letting out about 8,000 bushels, which hurried and crushed a small house standing about 30 feet from the building. The elevator was formed of 8-inch plank, spiked flatwise, and the walls were tied by iron rods. It was full at the time, containing 34,000 bushels. The occupants of the house were warned and escaped, but their household goods were destroyed. The break was caused by imperfect iron-work.

The Buddha's Answer.

There came to the Buddha, one day, a woman who had lost her only child. She was wild with grief, and with disconsolate sobs and cries called frantically upon the prophet to give back her little one to life. The Buddha gazed on her long, and, with that tender sympathy which drew all hearts to him, replied, "Go, my daughter, bring me a mustard seed from a house into which death has never entered, and I will do as thou hast bidden." The woman took up the dead child and began her search. She went from house to house, saying, "Give me a mustard seed, kind folks, a mustard seed for the prophet to revive my child." And they gave her what she desired. And when she had taken it she inquired: "They are all gathered around the hearth here, father, mother, and the children; is it not so? They are sound, in health's bloom?" But the people would shake their heads mournfully. And, far as she wandered, through town and village, in the crowded thoroughfare and by the lonely roadside, she met the same experience still. There was ever a vacant seat by the hearth, which remained unfilled though all were gathered. Then gradually, as she went on, the outbursts of her grief abated, and the meaning of the Buddha's words dawned upon her mind. Gradually, as she learned to know the great sorrow of the race everywhere around her, her heart, ceasing to dwell on its own selish pang, went out in strong yearning to the companions of her suffering. The tears of her pity fell free and fast,

dwell on its own sellsh pang, went out in strong yearning to the companions of her suffering. The tears of her pity fell free and fast, passion slowly melted away in compassion. From passive suffering she turned to active helping, sought redemption by redeeming. She had learned the highest virtue which the Buddha taught, maitri, the consciousness of wide fellowship, the love of mankind, the perfect renunciation of self in behalf of the eternal interests. ship, the love of mankind, the perfect renunciation of self in behalf of the eternal interests. Calm, unswerving sel-fcontrol to avoid pain, acts of sympathy to lighten pain; such was the Buddha's answear to the great question of the origin and destruction of suffering. These were the two solid pillars of his church. If he had paused there he would have exhibited to the world an example of combined soberness and enthusiastic idealism nowhere transcended in human history. But his faith in the doctrine of the transmigration compelled him to pass the limits which his strong ethical sentiment seemed to prescribe, into a nebulous beyond. This present life of ours is but a link in the great chain of existence. Of what advantage is it, therefore, to destroy the suffering of to-day, if, in the ceaseless cycle of new births, that suffering is destined endlessly to recur? To be a true deliverer, the prophet said, I must free men from the fear of resurrection, teach them to baffle fate. With the end of existence alone can come the end of pain. Hence arose the mystic doctrine of Nirvana—the third of the great principles on which the Buddhist system rests.—Prof. Adler in the Allantic for June.

An Author's Annoyances.

An Author's Annoyances.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The poet Longfellow, although naturally of a most amiable disposition, especially under the assaults made upon his time and his privacy by simple curiosity and literary-lion hunters who have no possible claim upon him, would be little short of a saint if he were not sometimes annoyed by the pertinacity of uninvited guests. Take for illustration two instances:

Three ladies, two from Chicago and one from Milwaukee, entirely unknown to the poet, send in their cards. They are courteously received by him in a reception room. Would he be good enough to let them see his library? The request is acquiesced in, and the library undergoes inspection.

"Oh, it's lovely," "so nice." and now "mayn't we see the dining-room?"

The cloth for dinner was laid and the hour for that meal close at hand, but nevertheless the ladies carried their point; but, when it came to wishing to be shown the kitchen, the bost was fain to ring for a servant lest further examination might extend to cellar or attic.

Another amusing instance, also related to us by a friend, was that of an Englishman who, like Sir Charles Coldstream, had "traveled everywhere, seen everything, and done everything," and yet was terribly ennuied.

"Haw! yes, Mr. Longfellow, thought I ought to see the great American poet, 'n' sent in my card."

The poet asked his visitor to be seated, when

The poet asked his visitor to be seated, when he resumed—
"Yes, see Mr. Longfellow; I've been a great
traveler, sir, been all over the Continent, been
to Iceland, Sweden, Norway."
"Indeed, you must have found much to interest you!"
"Well, something, but it's getting to be an
awful bore. I've just come from Egypt, old
country—antiquities, you know."

awful bore. I've just come from Egypt, our country—antiquities, you know."
"Yes," replied the poet, "many interesting remains of past ages."
"Ah, yes—just so, exactly; heaps of old ruins. I like ruins. Now everything's new here in America, you know—can't find any old ruins—so thought I'd come an' see you."

A Head of Grass in a Man's Lung.

Bughite Express.

One day during the haying season of 1875 a son of John Haner, who lives some 3 miles from the village of Sinclearville, while pitching off a load of hay in the barn, in some way drew a full head of timothy grass into one of his lungs. At the moment he did not, it seems, realize that he had drawn so ugly a foreign substance into the air passage, being so occupied, probably, with his work that he had no thought of the grasshead in his mouth. Soon after he was taken sick and his physician promounced his disease

pneumonia. Ere long grave fears were enter-tained that the young man was going into a quick consumption. The symptoms of phthias were decidedly marked. The expectoration was very copious. To the surprise of many, the sufferer began to convalesce so that he was able to be about. Recently, however, he was worse, and on Thursday of last week the head of grass, which had heen in the right lung so long, was thrown out in a paroxysm of coughing. Hopes are now entertained that, if the lung has not undergone too much disorganization, the young man will recover. The head of grass is in the possession of Drs. Harrison and Stevens, of Sinclearville. It is 2½ inches in length, and is not at all decomposed by its incarceration in the lung of a human being.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—A dispatch from Victoria says the Appropriation bills have passed the House. A resolution, introduced by the opposition, censuring the Government for omitting from assets of the province claims against the Dominion for money expended on the docks, thereby imperiling, if not virtually surrendering, the claim, was rejected. Among surrendering, the claim, was rejected. Among the appropriations passed was \$131,500 for docks. The License Amendment bill, imposing a tax of \$200 per year on commercial travelers and \$150 on other non-residents selling goods in British Columbia, passed. A memorial praying for the imposition of a protective tariff on certain products of the province was adopted and ordered forwarded to the Governor-General. The House will be prorogued this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-The Colorado, from China and Japan, had several cases of small-pox among the Chinese on the passage between Hong Kong and Yokobama. She put the sick off at Yokohama. A white Quartermaster was taken after leaving Yokohama. No other cases appeared. Capt. Connally docked the steamer efore the quarantine officers boarded her, contrary to the regulations. The steerage passengers were prohibited landing by the authorities. The steamer has anchored in Mission Bay for disinfection. The Board of Health will commence legal proceedings against its Captain. The news was anticipated by the Quang Sc.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—Arrived—Steamship cythia, from New York. FARTHER POWT, May 19.—Steamship Corinth-

ian, from Glasgow, has arrived.

New YORK, May 19.—Arrived—Steamship Goethe, from Hamburg, and Oder, from Bre

THE OFFSPRING OF DYSPEPSIA. THE OFFSPRING OF DYSPEPSIA.

No class of invalids are more to be commiserated than the dyspeptic, since the malady from which they suffer is the parent of a more namerous offspring of tormenting symtoms than any other disease. On the other hand, they are to be congratulated that there is a potent, safe, and agreeable botanic remedy for all the torture they undergo. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully invigorates the cellular tissue of the stomach, thus promoting an adequate secretion and flow of the digestive juices, vitalizes the shrunken and debilitated lining of the stomach, directs the bile into its true channel, and stimulates the inactive bowels and dornel, and stimulates the inactive bowels and dornel, and stimulates the inactive bowels and dornel. the stomach, directs the bile into its true chan-nel, and stimulates the inactive bowels and dor-mant liver. These radical effects are accom-panied with the restoration of appetite, flesh, and sound repose, and the removal of flatu-lence, heart-burn, nausea, palpitations of the heart, vertigo, high-colored and scalding urine, water-brash, headache, and many other harass-ing symptoms of dyspepsia.

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10 lbs Vermecelli, or 15 lbs best Soda Crackers, or 12 lbs best Zante Currants, or 3 lbs California Dried Plums, or 4 lbs Pitted Cherries, or 5 lbs Pared Peaches, or 10 lbs Dried Apples, or 8 lbsDried Blackberries, or 8 lbs Salt Lake Peaches, or 3 lbs Dried Raspberries, or 7 lbs New Figs, or 8 3-lb cans Best Tomatoes, or 7 3-lb cans Pie Peaches, or 7 2-lb cans Raspberries, or 8 2-lb cans Corn, or 7 1-lb cans Lobster, or 1 15-lb kit Whitefish.

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J. HICKSON 113 East Madison-st.,

JUST EAST OF CLARK-ST. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st, New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proxime.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

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A complete invoice of the same may be seen at the works. The property must be sold for each. Sealed proposals will be received for the entire plant up to 12 o'clock, noos, of May 22, 1876. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Address HARRY DUVALL, Assignee, 261 South Clinton-st.

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CAR WORKS POSE SALE.

The works of the Orbe Palls Car and Locomotive Company will be sold, at public auction, at the Court House door, in Charlestown, Clark County, Ind., or SATURDAY, June 10, 1878, between the hours of a clock a m. and 40 clock p. m. These are the larges and most complete car works in the country, are located adjacent to Jeffersouville, Ind., and are well adapted to other branches of manufacture. For printed circums of sale, which are extremely liberal, address Jobs Lerms of sale, which are extremely liberal, address Jobs W. SPRAGUE, Agent for Trustoes, Jeffersonville, Ind. PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS CENTENNIAL.

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All persons having claims against the Fourth Natio
Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to prese
seems, and to make legal proof thereof within through the Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the off
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HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY. WILL B. CHAPMAN....

Farewell Benefit of MAD. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM,

Prior to her departure for California, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 21, DER FREISCHUTZ, The Second and Fourth Acts of IL TROVATORE, And the Second Act of LUCREZIA BORGIA,

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Billy Rice, John Hart, Bobby Newcomb, E. M. Hall, J. McAndrews, W. H. Brockway, Little Mac, Charley Benedict, the Great Bernardo, the Collins Brothers, Maurice Pike, Millie Sackett, J. H. Larkin, Carrie Armstrong, T. J. Langdon, E. Coleman, W. A. Brien, F. R. Wallace, The Great Double Quintette: Percy Ashton, Arthur Cook, D. Baron, J. Lamont, J. H. Sullivan, S. Stineberg, D. Cominski, H. Weir, J. Hilton, L. S. Morly, A. E. Voos, and his entire Orchestra. The whole forming one of the finest entertainments ever given.

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Mr. THOS. GOODWILLIE (Baritone).
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For the speedy cure of Seminal Westness,
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GENERAL NEWS.

D. W. Whittle will conduct the Sunday-school eachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. ubject: "Christian Fellowship."

Subject: "Christian Fellowship."

The lawyers are still laboring on the pleas in the quo warranto case, and they probably will not be ready for filing before Monday.

Joseph Holmes, the driver of Fire Engine Company No. 3, was kicked in the head by one if the horses and severely injured. This hapened at 8 o'clock last evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE smilding), was at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 6; 12 m., 82; 3 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 81. Baromter, 8 a. m., 29.9; 8 p. m., 26.2.

Justice Hammill is an applicant for the posi-n now held by Justice Kaufmann. He claims at under the new charter the office is an ap-nitive one, and that he is just about as good nan for the place as anybody else. r. Ben C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, sail for Europe on the Scythia July 19. He a conversation with Mayor Hoyne yester-and informed him that his resignation was is service the moment it was desired.

A male child about I week old was found sterday morning on the door-step of No. 234 irriest street. It was not wanted by the vlor family, who reside at that number, and sequently the youngster was sent to the inding's Home.

Lawrence Beattee, who shot K. N. Wagner hije the latter was pursuing him for a theft, as yesterday held in \$3,000 bail to the Criminal ourt for the assault with intent to kill, and in 500 additional for the larceny of \$30 from the II of the butcher shop No. 351 Fifth avenue.

onzo Abernethy, the President-elect of the go University, paid a visit to the instituresterday, to look over the field of which il assume charge at the close of the present glate year. He made a brief address to the mts, which was enthusiastically received.

tudents, which was enthusiastically received.

Albert J. Melchert, a sewing-machine dealer on south Halsted street, was locked up at the West Madison Street Station on a serious charge, which, fortunately for him, is not apt to rove substantial. A hired girl in his maploy named Amelia Smith accuses him of foretby entering her room and reating her indecently. She claims to have old Melchert's wife about it, and in return was offered \$200 if she would say nothing about it. (esterday Melchert forced her to take some frug, and whipped her because she was recalcinant. For all which Miss Smith promises to reate a sensation when the case is called in bourt.

To prevent the colored employes in the Palmer ouse from loitering about the main entrances of coming into the hotel in a mob-like prosion, the manager issued an edict yesterday at they should make their exits and entrances the alley-way on the Wabash avenue side, to ender was put to the test, when a hundred so waiters, bell-boys, porters, and other help, me tumbling in from the great St. Louis tory at the ball-park yesterday, and the in entrance was used. They were informed at they could take the alley-way in future or wer more draw salary there. The dark-baired atry took umbrage at this for awhile, and amber stood on their dignity and walked off, the nearly all concluded to take the back alley e next time they came in.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE FIRST CONGEGATIONAL CHURCH.

Twenty-five years ago this church was organzed by forty-eight persons, who, under the lead of Philo Carpenter, Esq., took bold ground on the then exciting subject of slavery, and who in consequence left the Third Presbyterian Church. The history of the First Congregational Church has been one of success and prosperity, and it is fitting that now, with a membership of ever a thousand, and having reached its quarter-pentennial, it should propose to observe the ecasion. It will do so Sunday and Monday, the latter being the anniversary proper. Sunday morning the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preach an historical sermon, and in the evening addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. Patton and Roy. Monday evening the ladies will give a sociable in the church parlors. A cordial invitation is extended to all who have been connected with the church, or who feel interested in the meeting.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the new Council yeesterday afternoon, there is a very thorough discussion of the question the city's credit, and how it could be best preserved. Besides the members of the Committee there were present Mayor Hoyne, Comptroller Hayes, and ex-Ald. Heath, Chairman of the old Finance Committee. Each man gave his suggestions for what they were worth, and each man was thoroughly in earnest, realizing that the time had come for business. The first thing the time had come for business. The first thing that stared the conference in the face was the fact that between now and the 1st day of June the city must in some way or other provide for \$200,000 now due, and for the sum of \$1,000,000 ite after the 1st of June. Comptroller Hayes communicated the cheerful intelligence that, awing visited a majority of the Chicago banks, to found them disposed to take a good deal of stock in the new Administration, as well as to ake the city's paper. He had previously been in some doubt as to their feeling on this subject, but was enabled to report everything in a very avorable light. There is no doubt that the new nen in the Council, and Mayor Hoyne working rith, them have inspired a degree of CONTIDENCE AMONG THE BANKERS in the city's good name and credit under this

CONFIDENCE AMONG THE BANKERS in the city's good name and credit under this sew Administration which they have not felt for months. That their confidence is not mere talk, they propose to show by their works. The question of the city certificates of course came up for a share of discussion. It was lamented that their issue and ever been countenanced, but, looking at it is a certain evil, the Committee were unanimous in the conclusion that the only way to provide for their redemption was to issue the new ones until the finances of the city should be equal to the paying them off altogether. It was suggested, during the discussion, that the issuing of more certificates would in effect legalize the old ones, but it was remarked that the new ones conformed to the very letter with Judge McAlister's recent decision, and that in accordance with that decision the new certificates were perfectly safe.

with that decision the new certificates were perfectly safe.

THE UPRHOT OF THE CONFERENCE

was the general opinion that the present indebtedness must be met by renewal or the further issue of certificates, and in the meantime the Committee proposed to inaugurate a thorough system of retrenchment and reform. They would investigate the propriety of abolishing certain offices, and cutting down the salaries in others to a reasonable figure, and they would recommend measures for the speedy collection of all moneys due the city from fines, saloon-licenses, and other sources of revenue. Each member had slept over Mayor Hoyne's message, and all had it with them as a sort of guide to the course to be pursued. Very general deference was paid to its recommendations, and the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that there should be just as little delay as possible in carrying them out. Altogether the conference may be looked upon as having been the means of thoroughly ventilating the subject of the city's finances, and of resolving upon measures to maintain its credit by resorting to the only possible and legal means within its power.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

as to the only possible and legal means within as power.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Ald. McCrea, hairman of the Committee, last evening, in ference to the matter of the city's financial anding, and found that gentleman disposed to ke a very cheerful view of affairs. The case, id he, while grave, was not alarming. It all be met and would be met by the w Council in a spirit of earnestness, and with general desire to build up the credit of the sy, already impaired by the mistakes of the rmer Administration. He was able to state at the bankers of Chicago were with the new uncil, and were disposed to help the city get its financial feet once more. To that end by would take the city's paper, and thus the y would take the city's paper, and thus the y would be able to meet its indebtedness until orm in the administration of public affairs said bring about the 'prompt collection of cs, fines, and licenses, and a thorough and ch-needed retrenchment in the matter of tries and appropriations. He was of the opin-that

a contract for \$57,000 which could have been let to responsible parties for \$18,000, he thought it about time to try the virtue of a little investigation. The duties of the Building Inspector could be included in those of the Fire Marshal, as was the case in St. Louis and other cities, or they could be intrusted to the care of some responsible architect in the city, under a fair remuneration. The people of Chicago had signified their desire for a course of thorough reform and retrenchment in the administration of city affairs, and the new Council was disposed to heed the call made upon it by adopting and carrying out such plans as in its opinion would best promote this end.

BOVEE.

AN OUTSIDE SUFFERER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 18.—If you print a few more letters like that of "Justice," in this more letters like that of "Justice," in this morning's paper, THE TRIBUNE will in reality earn the title of the Great Humorist of the Age. Bovee resided here for a brief period before his removal to Chicago, and his financial eccentricities won for him greater fame than he ever attained from his anti-cayital-punishment campaigus. After his removal to the wider sphere of your metropolis, and he seemed to have got on the right side of the newspaper men, the people here wondered how Jong he would ride on the top wave of popularity, and great surprise was expressed that a denouement was not sooner announced. Now that it has come, his victims are thinking seriously of going to the Centennial to avoid the pressing invitations of friends to read the little items about him now appearing in your paper. As the little tailoress in "Sevenoaks" would say, justice "is too ridiculous for anything."

HIS REFORMATION DEMANDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Inasmuch as Mr. Marvin . Bovee's honor in money matters is up for scussion, and particularly since some one signing himself "Justice" in The Thibune of this morning offers an apology for this reformer's eccentricities, I wish to say that Mr. Bovee has not he stated to give me the fullest evidence that he has no honor in money transactions, and that his word is not worth the snap of one's finger so far as it relates to the return of money borrowed from a friend. If Mr. Bovee could so reform himself as to see that there was any moral obliquity connected with what "Justice" calls his "eccentricities, and carclessness in trilling financial matters," he would stand higher in the estimation of those who now know him too well to admire him. ng himself "Justice" in THE TRIBUNE of this

A FRAUD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Your correspondent, "Justice," is mistaken in regard to the character of Marvin H. Bovee, the anti-capital punishment lecturer. He is a fraud, as any honest man who knows him will affirm. Mr. Bovee borrows money whenever and wherever he can, and never appears to think of such a thing as keeping his word or fluancial obligations.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$3,436, from the Water Department.

The Committee on the Bridewell met yesterday, and considered a matter which was considered. ered of too much importance to the welfare of the city to give to the public. It may be stated that the subject before the Committee was in no way connected with any irregularities on the part of the Bridewell Superintendent or any-body connected with the institution.

The Fire and Water Committee of the City Council held a meeting last night in the City Clerk's office for the purpose of considering what measures of coonomy could be practiced in the departments under their charge. No definite conclusion was reached, the evening being spent in examining the report showing the number of employes, their pay, etc.

ing spent in examining the report showing the number of employes, their pay, etc.

The Committee on Police is called for to-day at 8 o'clock p.m., in the City Clerk's office. The plan of holding committee-meetings at night is a new one, and seems to have originated with the new Council. Unless the object of the change is to save time, no reason can be assigned, for some of the Aldermen have found that the duties of their offices occupy more time than they had supposed, or can well spare.

The special committee appointed to investigate the defalcation of the late Collector, George Von Hollen, and to ascertain where the money is and how to get it back, met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. Cullerton in the chair. After a little deliberation it was decided to adjourn till Wednesday afternoon, at which time will be heard about a dozen persons who have by letter expressed a desire to appear before the Committee and tell what they know of the City Collector's losses, and of the "braces" used to rob him.

The Committee on Printing will meet to-day

the "braces" used to rob him.

The Committee on Printing will meet to-day and open bids for the printing of the records of the Council. The bids have been based on so much per page, but nothing has as yet been decided upon as the basis of bids hereafter. That business will probably be considered by the Committee, as will also the introduction in the Council of an ordinance calling upon the heads of departments to furnish a statement of all the printing needed for the year, the lides being to printing needed for the year, the idea being to have it all done at one time by one firm, thus saying trouble, and, it is hoped, expense.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The delinquent tax-list will be published about the 19th of June. County-Clerk Lieb has issued a circular to the Assessors of the county asking them to meet the Committee on Equalization of the County Board at the Commissioner's room to-day for

The Committee on Finance of the County Board yesterday visited the Reform School grounds, and will report to the Board in favor of selling the same. A few years ago the property was said to be worth \$600,000. As the time for opening bids for stone for the new Court-House draws near the interest in the matter increases. Yesterday some stone-men were around with the Commissioners, pushing their claims and lauding their products, but all their talk was idle. It is not believed that the contract will be let at a very early day, for the reason that the arrangements have not been perfected.

reason that the arrangements have not been perfected.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued the investigation into the management of county affairs. The missing witness, Walsh, of the Insane Asylum, about whom so much solicitude had been shown, was promptly on hand, having been brought to a sense of his position by the publication in these columns. He proved to be a young, innocent, unobservant fellow, particularly adapted to the demands of Kimberly, and admirably suited to serve the ends of public thieves. Kimberly followed him in testifying, and his deportment was anything but satisfactory to the jury. As upon previous examinations, he evinced a stolidity characteristic of such men under similar circumstances, and succeeded in satisfying the jury that the sooner he vacated the position he held the better would public charity be dispensed.

Other witnesses were examined on sundry matters, but nothing of importance was elicited, in view of which it is safe to predict again that the most that will come of the investigation will be the moral indictment of the managers of the county interests, and possibly the criminal indictment of certain parties who have succeeded in maintaining improper relations with the County Board.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT CENTENNIAL SHOW IS COMING, WITH THE ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC: My attention having been called the faming bills of a small concern traveling TO THE PUBLIC: My attention having been called to the flaming bills of a small concern traveling westward, in which they announce a hippopotamus larger than mine, and costing over \$50,000, I deem it my duty to warn the public against this imposition, and to declare that there never were but two hippopotami landed allive in this country. The first was exhibited in my American Museum in New York, and died in 1800, and the other one is now allive and wail and I would be the control of now alive and well, and I expect to have the pleasure of showing him to my friends in the West during the coming summer. The South American tapir which these charlatans seek to palm off on the public ought not to have cost over \$500, or the one-hundredth part of the value of my genuine hippopotamus. Do not be deceived. The people's humble servant, P. T. BARKUN.

WE COPY AFTER NONE.

The Putnam clothing-house, 131 and 133 Clark street, originated low prices, and find that it pays. We are doing a rushing business. Our store is crowded every day. We live up to our advertisements. Special attention is called to our bargains advertised on another page of this paper. The Putnam is ready to account for all that it alvertises.

SOZODONT.

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,

WHISKY.

The Testimony in the Munn Case is All In. .

George Burroughs on the Stand--Witnesses to Character---Evidence in Rebuttal.

The Arguments Begin To-Day and Will Probably Close Monday.

Arguments in the Goldberg-Jonas Case in Milwankee.

CHICAGO.

THE DEFENSE.

The Munn trial was resumed yes ing, E. C. Hoag being put on the stand. He testified to Rehm's going before the Grand Jury, where he testified that he knew of no frauds on he revenue or of any money paid to officials The cross-examination elicited nothing new. Col. Ingersoll then introduced the Com Bulletin reports of the price of highwines for 1874 and 1875, to show that they were not selling below cost price. He also asked to put in the report for 1876, if he could find it.

Mr. Ayer-I don't see any necessity for that. Col. Ingersoll (ironically)—Oh, yes, there is. I want to show that you Government attorneys ought to be in the Penitentiary for allowing-

[Laughter.] GRORGE T BURROUGH next took the stand. He sald: I had a converation with Mr. Rehm in the fall or winter of 1872, in which I asked him what officers were in the Ring, and he replied that Munn was not in the Ring. I also remember another time, after Mum's resignation, when he stated the defendant "was not in it." Mr. Rehm gave me notice when Col. Mum was going to visit our distil-lery, so that we might be prepared for an in-

spection.

A question was put as to whether any one casually inspecting a distillery could find evidence of crookedness, but Mr. Ayer objected to the opinion of witness being taken on this

the opinion of witness being taken on this point.

Judge Doolittle pointed out the difficulty there was in understanding the details of the business, and remarked that, although he had read everything which had appeared in connection with the frauds, he would still like to hear the evidence of an expert on the subject.

The Court—Then you would not make a good Supervisor, Brother Doolittle, [Laughter.]

The evidence was then excluded.

Witness then stated that their firm had paid Mr. Rehm, altogether, about \$50,000.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bangs witness gave the particulars connected with als indictment in 1871 under the Revenue law. He did not try to buy Hull and Dowd not to swear against him on that occasion. He did not pay Hoyt anything at that time for the privilege of running crooked, but he did pay a Storekeeper named Vergho \$150 to gauge liberally. There was a technical violation of the law, but no whisky-stealing. When Rehm made the arrangement with witness in 1872, he did not say he wanted to divide it among the officers; Rehm only said he wanted to pay Irvin and Bridges. He paid Rehm \$10 a barrel from November, 1872, for his influence and countenance in the business. Witness did not tell him that he could run fifty barrels at a time, not did Rehm ask the firm to run

Rehm \$10 a barrel from November, 1872, for his influence and countenance in the business. Witness did not tell him that he could run fifty barrels at a time, nor did Rehm ask the firm to run sixty barrels, to make a better division. The last payment to Rehm was \$2,000, which was made by Mr. Abel; he could not give the date of this, but it was in 1875. He had paid Rehm \$1,000, \$1,500, and \$2,000 at various times, at his office in the City-Hall.

Q.—From May or June, 1874, to December, 1874, didn't you absolutely refuse to pay Rehm a doilar? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did yon pay him any money during that time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you pay him anything during that time? A.—There were three or four months in that year when we did not take any surplus, and those four months we did not pay him.

him.

Q.—Did you, after that vacation of four months, make an arrangement with Gauger Beecher to conceal from Rehm the fact that you were running crooked? A.—No, sir. I can swear that we paid him money during the time you have mentioned. The last payment made to Rehm was in May, 1875, which was about \$1,500 or \$2,000. I never made any memorandum of the payments made to Rehm. After Rehm's arrest I did not tell him that I knew he could "give away" all the officers, nor did I advise. hehm's arrest I did not tell him that I knew he could "giveaway" all the officers, nor did I advise him in that direction. I cannot remember how many visits Munn made to our distillery. I made some reports, which were swora to, and which were not altogether true. I never sent any goods to Roelle, Junker & Co. without reporting to my partner. I was never informed of the visit of a revenue official from Wachington I.

without reporting to my partner. I was never informed of the visit of a revenue official from Washington. I think we used stamps a third time on two occasions.

By Col. Ingersoil—The house ran from Jan. 1, 1572, to Jan. 1, 1576, and during that time we paid taxes amounting to \$4,343,261.23, as shown from the books in the Collector's office.

By Mr. Ayer—We assumed debts to the Government when we started, and had to borrow money to make our way. We have put \$60,000 into the distillery, and the Government has got it in its own hands. We took about \$122,000 from the Government, besides our living.

Mr. Ayer was proceeding to ask how many members were in the firm, their personal expenses, etc., when the Court said he might stop right where he was; the examination had proceeded to the farthest verge of prolixity.

Col. Ingersoil—I object to their going into family matters, because they might get to the twins. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ayer asked a few more questions on unimportant matters, and the witness was then allowed to dismount.

important matters, and the witness was then allowed to dismount.

JONATHAN ABEL

testiged that in May, 1875, he paid Jake Rehm for Dickenson, Leach & Co., \$2,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ayer—Leach went out on the 1st of January, 1875, but we kept the old firm name till June or July, 1875. This is the only payment I recollect ever making Rehm. I saw him and called him out and paid him the money. Burroughs attended to the distillery, and I was at the rectifying house. We paid Rehm for allowing us to run off this surplus whisky.

Col. Ingersoll then read a whole batch of depositions touching the defendant's character.

Col. Ingersoll stated that

MR. HESING

was in the room and desired to make a correction in his testimony of the previous day. The Court allowed him to do so.

Col. Ingersoll—Now, you may state the correction you had in your mind that you wished to make in regard to the date. A.—I want to state that Mr. Hoyt tried to testify before the second Grand Jury that was called, and not before the first, in regard to those papers from Washington, and that makes it all right.

Q.—The conversation in May at your office was about Munn? A.—That was the time Munn was dismissed from the service.

Col. Ingersoll then introduced the following witnesses as to character: William Barker, Oscar Bain, R. P. Derickson, D. H. Hough, Dr. Osgood.

Bain, R. P. Derickson, D. H. Hough, Dr. Osgood.

G. C. SAMPSON,
another member of the October Grand Jury,
testified that Rehm swore he knew nothing of
any crookedness here or any fraud in the office.
Witness had a settled conviction that of all the
know-nothings before the jury, Rehm was the
most inveterate and impenetrable. The witness' recollection had been refreshed, and was
very strong on the point of Rehm's denying
knowledge of crookedness.

On cross-examination witness was not positive about Rehm's being examined as to the
destruction of his books or the interesting history of those 150 barrels in the Chicago Dock
Company's warehouse. The witness said he
had got into the habit of winding up the examinations of these know-nothings by asking if
they knew of any crookedness, and the answer
was invariably, "No."
Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.
On the reassembling of the Court in the
afternoon, the defense called

COL. R. A. PLIMPTON,
Deputy Collector, who testified that he knew
C. L. Root, clerk in the Collector's office. Root
furnished the distillers permits to open and
close mash-tubs.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ayer—When the

close mash-tubs.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ayer—When the distiller wants to open a mash-tub he has to give notice to the Collector of his intention. Root was in charge of this business from 1873 until about March 1, 1876.

was recalled and testified:
Q.—Were you one of the bondsmen of Mr.
Irvin! A.—I was on one of the bonds for
stamps; not on the regular bond.
Q.—One of his bonds for stamps! A.—Yes,
sir, for stamps sold in the office, but not on the
regular bond. I think the bond was for \$10,000
or \$50,000.
Mr. Ayer—I want to ask him a question.

Were you on Hoyt's nond—on his efficial bond?

A.—Yes, sir.

Col. Ingersoll—I am very glad you asked that, for I didn't know.

IN REBUTTAL.

C. L. ALLEN.
The defense rested here, and the Governmen announced that they had some rebutting evi-dence. They then put C. L. Allen on the stand. He testified as follows:

I am a short-hand writer in Mr. Dexter's office. Have lived here seventeen years. I saw Slichter at the office on the afternoon of the 5th of May. He read the testimony of Rehm and I took it down in short-hand. I use a combination of Putman and Graham's systems, and I to some extent to see if I could read them, and Mr. Dement also saw them. We were engaged perhaps an hour; it took him some time to read them. The question you refer to here is, "Do you know anything about crooked transactions here?" The answer is, "No, sir." He hesitated after dictating the previous answer. I noticed no such qu and answer. The reason I noticed this was be ause it was near the end of the testimony. went to the window; when he came back the line was filled. I am sure the line was vacant when he rose to go to the window. This line is when he rose to go to the window. This line is
in fainter marks than the others. When he
read the note for "crooked," which was rather
indistinct, he long-hand.
On cross-examination by Judge Doolittle,
which was stated there were other blank lines in
the testimonly.
The note-book was inspected by the Court
and jury.

and jury. was next called. He testified:

was next called. He testified:

I have been here about ten years, and am a law reporter. I examined these notes and this question and answer. It looks like an interlineation. It is written in a much lighter hand, and the question starts from a different point from the others.

Cross-examined by Col. Ingersoll—Think this second line is a little lighter. The effect of handling the book over and fumbling it when shown to several people would be to dim the writing. I have been reporting for the Government for some time. I first saw it before the evidence was written out. It is not the general habit to write the question and answer on the same line. If a reporter does this he does it uniformly.

Mr. Ayer then introduced

FRED HELMHOLTZ

to prove that Slichter gave him a copy of
Rehm's testimony last December, which conformed exactly to the copy made by Allen,
with the exception of the vexed question and
answer. There was a short argument on the
inadmissibility of the evidence, but it was allowed to go on. The witness stated that Slichter
did furnish a copy from a copy he had at the
Commercial Hotel. Witness copied the testimony and returned Slichter's copy. The questimony and returned Slichter's copy. The ques-tion and answer referred to were not in the copy.

tion and answer referred to were not in the copy.

ANTON JUNKER
was recalled to prove that Slichter furnished him testimony for \$300. The evidence was declared by the Court to be inadmissible.

HENRY W. KING
was called and testified that he was a member of the October Grand Jury. Rehm was before the jury once, he thought, and possibly twice. He was examined about the 150 barrels, and the destruction of his mait-books. Witness had no remembrance of the question concerning Chicago crookedness.

Cross-examined by Cöl. Ingersoll—Rehm was asked about the assigning of Gaugers and asked about the assigning of Gaugers and Storekeepers, and said that Irvin did that, and that he had recommended these assignments to

the Clerk of the October Grand Jury, was called and testified that he kept partial memoranda of the investigations. He thought Rehm was there only once, and was examined about the 150 barrels and his malt-books. Witness did not recollect Rehm's being asked about crook-edness in Chicago.

not recollect Rehm's being asked about crookedness in Chicago.

E. H. HADDOCK

next took the stand, and testified:

I have known Echm for thirty years. I was a member of the October Grand Jury, and was present when Rehm was examined. He was asked about the 150 barrels and his malt-books. I don't think he was asked a question as to Chicago crookedness.

new. The next witness, John Tyrrel, told about the same story.

Col. Ingersoll, apparently to fill up the time, and by leave of the Government counsel, called Frank E. Nevins, of the Times, who testified that he had been known on occasions to write the question and answer on the same line. The reporter for the defense, Mr. Cochran, was also examined and testified to the same effect. He was shown Slichter's note-book, and said he noticed very little difference in the distinctness of the two lines, but it was evident that the writing had been a good deal rubbed and dimmed. Mr. Buraham was recalled, and said he saw several other vacant lines in Slichter's

Judge Bangs will open for the Government, and will be followed by Judge Doolittle and Col. Ingersoll. Mr. Ayer will then close for the Government. As each of these gentlemen no doubt will have a good deal to say in this important trial, it is not probable that Col. Ingersoll or Mr. Ayer will get their say to-day, but that they will be obliged to defer electrifying the audience until Monday.

ELSEWHERE. MILWAUKEE.

THE ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—In the conspiracy ase, Mr. McKinney addressed the jury for the defense. He made a very full statement of the facts elicited from witnesses for the prosecution reading the papers put in evidence, and commenting fully on them as he proceeded, deduc-ing from the correspondence between Jonas and Rindskopf, as already published in THE TRIB UNE, that the parties had clearly in their minds some scheme of villainy which they shrank from speaking of openly. Nothing in the correspondence, in his view, could be interpreted to mean that they were correspon ing about simply retaining counsel for the de-

Then he went on to criticise the romantic literature emanating from Goldberg, dwelling on the statement in one of that defendant's letters that three of the most prominent distillers of Chicago had been "secured," as regards the records in the office of the District Attorney in Chicago.

MR. MURPHEY OBJECTED

MR. MURPHEY OBJECTED

that this was not part of the case, and he read
the letter in a totally different manner, finding
it conveyed an entirely contrary meaning.
Col. Goodwin said it was not true that records
had been stolen in Chicago, as claimed by Mr.
McKinney.
Mr. McKinney resumed his interpretation of
the letters, insisting everything pointed to a design of stealing, not of engaging a lawyer, arguing until the dinner hour.
After dinner, Mr. McKinney resumed his address, stating the prosecution were more than
ever convinced there is far more behind the
scenes in this case than they have been able to
make public. He was satisfied, and believed it
had been proved, that a scheme was on foot not
only to

had been proved, that a scheme was on foot not only to

STEAL THE RECORDS

here, but at Chicago, and perhaps all over the country. The full details of the conspiracy might never be disclosed, but enough had been proved to establish a good case against each and every one of the defendants.

In reply to the Court and to Mr. Murphey, Judge Dixon stated the principal legal points he proposed to argue, and gave his reasons for holding the acts of these defendents, as proved by evidence, to have been a criminal conspiracy, and that it was not necessary, in order to be punished, that money must have been received. He did not know that he could find a strictly analagous case on the books, but on general principles and public grounds this was to be regarded as a conspiracy, and a most dangerous one. He should before making his argument see if there are any analagous cases, and, if there are, he should supply them to the Court and counsel. He admitted the case must stand or fall on the law respecting conspiracy, and whether the acts charged and proved in this case are such as constitute conspiracy.

The Court asked whether the act of starting out to purchase? The purchase of the revolver would be, but how about the mere starting out to purchase?

Mr. Murphey said an overt act was marked by

Mr. Murphey said an overt act was marked by the difference between words and acts.

Mr. McKinney said coming to Milwankee was

an act.

Murphy then made his argument, taking the position that the case must be ended by a ruling by the Court on the law-points in favor of the defendants, and then discussed the question of conspiracy, arguing that nothing had been shown establishing a conspiracy, but, on the contrary, that the only proposition arer enter-

tained was abandoned by all the parties, and

ST. LOUIS.

M'REE SUED FOR LIBEL. St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—Hugh F. Somers, Pike County, one of the jurors in the McKee trial, who was charged with having prejudiced the case, has filed suit against the *Globe Demo-*crat for various articles published in that paper defaming his character, for which he claims \$50,000 damages.

Two civil suits against the sureties of James Busby, one of the Whisky-Ring distillers, were concluded to-day in the United States District Court, the juries bringing in a verdict in each case for the full amount of the bonds, \$70,000 in all. Suits of a similar character against bondsmen of other distillers and rectifiers will come on as rapidly as possible. District-Attorney Dyer expects to realize about \$1,000,000 for the Government from them.

MILWAUKEE.

Shallow River Soundings-Frogs-Labor in Sackcloth and Ashes. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Milwauker, May 19.—A steam-tug tour of

our navigable sewers took place Thursday, for the purpose of informing the Harbor Committee Council as to the quantity of sewerage deposited, and the consequent reduction of depth in the navigable mixture. It was found that the average depth had been reduced about eighteen inches. A charitable conclusion at which the Committee arrived was, that the increased deposit had been caused by storms on the lake shore, which had interfered with the current, and by the unusual rain-fall. It was decided informally to recommend the dredging of the river where the deposit is found, except where the riverside has not been docked, and at the latter points the stream is to be made navigable, but floating-room will not be provided for the benefit of the negligent

not be provided for the benefit of the negligent property-owners.
Gastronomists need no longer fear a dearth of delicious French frogs imported from France via the marshes of New Jersey. An Industrious citizen of Dane County has undertaken the culture of this dainty feature of the epicure's bill of fare, and proposes to supply this market with all it can consume. Indeed, if things go on all right, it is not impossible that the example of the Eastern manufacturers in exporting Manchester cottons to Manchester will soon be followed by Dane County, Wis., exporting select French frogs to France.

County, Wis., exporting select French frogs to France.

The places of the poor misguided fellows who struck work the other day could be filled in five minutes if the employers desired. In a walk from Mason street to Detroit street the writer saw at least 250 able-bodied men lounging about "waiting for a job," and unable to obtain work. A few days back the tug-firemen in Buffalo struck for \$35 per month and board, being an advance of \$5 per month. They doubtless thought the awe-struck capitalists would raise wages or go out of the business. In the short space of twenty minutes the men's places were filled with equally good, skilled workmen, and the substitutes were overjoyed at the chance. There are many branches of industry in this city which are carrying on at a loss to-day, in which, if all hands were to strike, their places could be filled actually almost without interrupting work. A bad year for strikers—this Centennial year.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Committee on Inormation and Statistics of the Produce Exchange ave investigated the circumstances attending the posting of the stock of lard on the bulletin of the Exchange, May 12, over the signatures of Goulard, Ponsi & Bostwick, and report that that firm were not the compilers of of the stock of lard, or responsible for its publication, but that Samuel Wallace gave the figures to William Walker, the statistician of the Exchange, who is censurable for posting on the Exchange, who is censurable for posting on the bulletin-boards the report without ascertaining its genuineness. The report also censures Mr. Walker for not suppressing the statement in the *Produce Exchange Weekly*, and for not promptly notifying the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that he had discovered that the report of stock was incorrect. The approximately correct account of the stock of lard in New York, May 12, shows 53,900 tierces, and not 70,000, as posted.

"TIMES"---EARLY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., May 19—Louis A. Maniove, editor of the late Rockford Times, was brought tence. The Judge, in passing sentence, pointed out the magnitude of the crime, and said he hoped this would be a lesson for him in the med. Mr. Buraham was recalled, and said he saw several other vacant lines in Slichter's books.

The Government rested here, and the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Judge Bangs will open for the Government,

Judge Bangs will open for the Government,

> GO AND SEE MILLER'S EUREKA, the combined carriage and buggy so universally admired at our late Exposition. Elegant sample jobs on exhibition until 25th inst. at the popular carriage depositories of Pennoyer & Co., 302 Wabash avenue, and Henry Willets & Bro., 80 Twelfth COMPARE OUR PRICES FOR WALL-PAPER.

> ody's. We'll abide your decision. Hilger, Jen kins & Faxon, 231 State street. All kinds of bed PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET-MUSIC, music-books, violins, guitars, brass and German-silver band instruments, flutes, clarionets, banjos, tambourines, drums, accordeons, concertinas, dul-cimers, etc., at the Root & Sons Music Co.'s, No.

ace or Nottingham curtains, lambrequins, store, office, or dwelling-house window-shades, with any

WE MEAN EVERY WORD OF IT when we say it will pay every furniture-buyer get our "bottom" cash figures on all kinds of fur

THE DOM PEDRO ASSASSINATION did not take place, but hundreds of wives and daughters all over the land are happy to think they can buy a splendid piano or organ so reasonable : Palton & Pomeroy's, 231 State street.

GENTILE'S PHOTOS AT THE CENTENNIAL. Gentile has already received letters from Phila-delphia complimenting him for his beautiful photographs, which are among the finest in the Expo tion. Studios 103 State street.

NOTICE. All pools on the Chicago vs. St. Louis game that was to be played Thursday are off. Call at Foley's and get your money.

DEATHS.

DALTON—At the residence of her son-in-law, A. G. Webster, 1379 Indiana-av., in this city, May 19, Mrs. Mary D. Dalton, widow of Dr. Jo-seph Dalton, of Brentwood, N. H., aged 70 years. Funeral from the house to-day (Saturday) at 2 nington (Ill.) and New Hampshire pa-

Bloomington (III.) and New Hampshire papers please copy.

SOBEY—May 19, at 63 Kinzie-st., Mr. Joseph Sobey, aged 46 years.

Funeral-service at 2 p. m., Sunday. To Rose-hill by carriages.

WOODS—May 19, at the residence of her parents, corner of Thirty-seventh and Hubb-sts., Katie Woods, aged 18 years and 7 months.

Funeral-service at the Church of the Nativity, on South Haisted-st., at 9:30 o'clock Sunday merning, 21st inst. By cars to Calvary, leaving depot corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. at 1 o'clock p. m., O'CONNOR—Friday, May 19, at 8 o'clock p. m., Mary, daughter of William and Catherine O'Connor, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral Sunday, May 21, from residence of parents, 56 Foster street, by cars to Calvary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. THIRD WARD.

The regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will be held at 960 Wabash-av. this

TOILETINE.

tion they cultivate the physical and are alone pro-nounced in their efforts at attractiveness. Beauty is first and last the crowning jewel, and she who would win must possess it, either from nature or art. TOILETINE POR THE COMPLEXION is a wonderful REAUTIVER, and merges art into asture with beautiful effect. Sold by all druggists. DE LA BANTA advertiser.

WE

LIVE UP TO YOUR

AS WE DO! OR CLOSE UP

AND ARE THE

Recognized House

OF CHICAGO FOR

POSSIBLE **PRICES**

EVER NAMED ON

RELIABLE FABRICS AND

LATEST STYLES

YOUTHS, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES

That Will Astonish BASE BALL. THE

CLOSESTBUYERS

NUTTING

JOBBERS' PRICES, 184 & 186

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO., 88 and 70 Wabsah-av.

On SATURDAY, May 20, at 9 e'cleck W. C. Crockery and Yellow Ware. Househeld Furniture in large quantities and good assortment, Farier and Chamber Sets in every style, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Walmut Bedsteads and Bureans, Marble-ton Tables, Easy Chairs, Icc-chests, Rockers, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Mirrors, Carpets, Oliclotts, Refrigerators; a car-load of Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers; 500 be Roasted Coffee. Carriages, Baggies, and Harnesses at 11 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers.

DRY GOODS

CARPETSI

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Are calling loadly for

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

CARPETS.

THURSDAY MORNING. MAY 25, at 11 O'CLOCK PEREMPTORY SALE OF

OVER 100 ROLLS PRIME GOODS. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Administrator's Sale at Auction,

Saturday, May 20, at 2 p. m., on the premises Corner State and Ninety-second-sta., The building known as Smith's Hotel, with barn attached.
Ten grovelots suitable for picnics.
Also, 10 acres best gardening land in the county with good hamse and orchard; has frontage of 4 rods on State st., near Ninety-first-st., and can be subdivided to advantage.
Take 12:28 dummy-train of C., R. I. & P. R. R. to South Inglewood.

to South Ingress
Terms at sac.
Sold by order of Administrator.
Sold by order of Administrator.
Auctioneers.

NEW YORK.

F. G. WOLBERT. Auctionee UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SPECIAL

Peremptory Trade Sale 6,000 Packages Domestics.

We shall peremotority offer on TUESDAY, May 23, 1876, at 11 o'clock, through Messrs. TOWN-SEND, MONTANT & CO., 79 and 31 Leonard-st., by order of the Treasurers and Directors of the "Pepperell Manufacturing Company," "Laconis Company," "Andoscoggin Mills." "Continenta Mills," "Bates Manufacturing Company," "Both Duck Company, "Warres Cotton Mills," "Golumbian Manufacturing Co., and other corporations, 6,000 Packages Domestics. The aggregate of Domestic Fabrica included in this offering will exceed any PEEMPTORY Sale ever made in the United States, and should command the presence of a buyer from every Housels the Dry Goods Trade.

the Dry Goods Trade.

WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN.

Selling Ager BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO.S REGULAR SALE. Wednesday Morning, May 24, at 9:30 o'clock, At 118 & 120 Wabash-ar., N. E. cor. Madison-st., ASSORTED GLASSWARE, WHITE GRANITE WARE, Yellow and Rockingham Wan, Carpets, Fine Table Cuttery.

BUTTERS & CO.'S RESULAR TRADE SAÉE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Hats, Opps, Boots and Shoes. THURSDAY MORNING, Jay 25, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. V. corner Madison-st 3,260 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

TUESDAY MORNING, May 23, at 9:30 o'clock First-class line of newgoods will be closed without limit at this sale.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. SHERIFF'S SALE.

The stock of 265 South Clark-st., comsisting of cassimeres, cloths, tillors' triumings, shirts, gents' farnishing good, satchela, and tatures, will be sold Monday, the 22d day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXTRA!

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. At all future games THE Naws will have a reporter attendant upon the grounds, and will furnish a detailed report of each ming by telegraph. Astra will be issued from the office, 123 Fifth 4... within five minutes afterthe close of each game.

DR. S. W. INGRAHAM PROFESIONAL.

SUMMER IESORTS. WEST ENI HOTEL LONG BEANCH

This Hotel, with large aditions and importments, consisting of SEVETY SINGLE MODES for gentlemen, an additioal dining-room, a lied and Cold Sea-Water Bathing stabilshment.

RELIGIOUS.

Commentary on To-Mor Sunday-School Less

Peter and John After Discharge by the Sa hedrim.

Work of the British and Home Missions of th Baptists.

New Testament Stricken Out as Sp rious by the Revisers.

Testerday's Proceedings Methodist General Co ference.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LES
THE SANIEDRIM.
Acts., tr.—This lesson is closely come
the last. The apostles were called sourt and commanded to preach "Je and Him crucified" no more. We will let our friends, the spos

md John, with their numerous home. We will linger in the pr plendid regalia as they move about the each other on the signal defeat e last man has hardly left charrin at the unexpected rest trial. They were greatly vexed, mortified, that uneducated men, for that up crespect no resteem, should he pletely foiled and baffled the well-last the angust Sanhedrim. They looked deeply felt the disgrace which had so edly befallen them. Their insignis they threw off as if they wished they worn them.

won them.

After some conversation, the particle which we can only conjecture, they which we can only conjecture, they which we can only conjecture, they was they wended their way homeward dered what reception would greet entering their own dwellings, them had wives, each of word proud of being the "better some member of the Supreme Court lem. Women are by nature more men. Their religious germs usually an earlier period of life, and, in due a good degree of maturity. Men'd warfed and stunted by the cares an of business, and by the deceitfulness of riches.

of riches.

The wives of some of the rulers the Apostles preach, and were acquamany of their converts to Christ. Served the wonderful change for the their characters. When they heard that and rulers had arrested the Apostles, them into the dark, damp cell city prison, they urged their husband harm to the Apostles. These worm most persuaded to be Christians. We reported that the Sanhedrim had piral, and had been completely we that the priests and rulers could not guilty of any crime, or even of any were compelled "to let them go," ling them should create an uproar people, these good women were very So when their husbands came hon not hesitate to say to them, "What you gentlemen of the Supreme Co Icaring and trembling lest the persuaded to the complete of Christ, whom you crucif. Apostles are good and religious mensucere worshipers of the only I whom our fathers adored. They have the their Master, Jesus. They bour city no harm. They have conver religion of their Master 5,000 souls. Verts are greatly changed in charactiff in the court were crucilly bent on the and yet they deemed it unvise to do that might raise a storm among the last, made discreet and just by noncluded to follow the leadings and endure patiently what they corent.

So the priest and rulers let the treatment appropriate by friends.

spostles, surrounded by fri other friends and converts, who converts standing room in the Council C line Sanhedrim. The fresh and a verts felt that the apostles were reafrom heaven. They congratulated his boldness and success in meeting a ling those royal lions in their devolutions of the dark, filthy cells of the city locates and success in meeting a line those royal lions in their devolutions of the dark, filthy cells of the city locates and fladly listened to the reports of the sark, filthy cells of the city locates and and did. They thought, as Peter scompletely the Master's promises fulfilled, that "He would be with surely deliver them from the rage of and the control of the rulers." The of the Sanhedrim indicated that ready a power even in their civil a

ready a power even in their civil a their rulers had good reason to anseen force would soon scatter incoduce new elements into their sand civil affairs—that Mosse must christ—and rites and ceremonies faith and simpler forms of religious (24) The report greatly increased dence and their joy. Very properly tles and their converts unitedly who had so completely foiled the wof their rulers. Peter was alway the company. He very happily feelings of all present when he same Jehovah who, at the fitting for man, said, "Let light be, an was now spreading the wings of head of the was now spreading the wings of head of the great and abroller of all exents and aniroller of all events and roller of the great and abroller of the great and abroller of the great and abroller of the great and aniroller of the great and aniroller of the great and abroller of the great and events and rhese men were positive and earra great extent, appreciated that been taken towards establishing dom on earth; that the wicked hoped to frighten them from their posts, and were now the people should rise in their prive them of their honors and the prive them of their honors and the heathen and people to rage an God. He does what He pliffus challens trying to annihilate ligh this opposition to them wickedness trying to annihilate ligh considered their cause not a persenting the string to the carth (28) to fight against of the carth (28) to fight against of the christ."

(28) The disciples now congrat other that this opposition to fither means the absolute Sovereign was consumitional to get gitimpses of God's pin said, "It is all in vain for the Kingo of the carth (28) to fight against of the carth (29) to fight against of the ranks of the wise and rel But do what they may—Jehovah wills and into the ranks of the wise and rel But do what they may—Jehova

without appreciating the cru-ing Jesus as the Messiah, wind rophets had foretold with wond (2). The Apostles did not no (2). The Apostles did not no the Apostles of the Complex and tr

So the priest and rulers "le ttl

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

On SATURDAY, May 20, at 9 o'clock, W. 6. prockers and Yellow Ware. Household Furniture in large quantities and good assortment, Farior and Thamber Sets in every style, Bookcases, Wardbobs, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureans, Marble-topes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureans, Marble-topes, Status Walnut Bedsteads and Bureans, Marble-topes, Chairs, Ice-chosts, Bookers, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloths, Refrigerators: a car-load of Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers; 500 Be Rossted Coffee. Carriages, Bag-

DRY GOODS Regular Auction Trade Sale, TUESDAY, May 23

h and attractive lines Staple and Fancy Drys.

Brown Cottons, Ginghams, Shirtings, Dress
coating Linens, Nainscokk, etc. Fancy Cassicast thirty distinct grades. Mens', Boys', and
the Chiston-made Cottning. Mens', Boys', and
the Chiston-made Cottning. Mens', Boys', and
the Tatle and Caps. A very complete line of
tatyles in Fur. Wool. Cloth. Linen. and Straws.

New line of Table, Fen. and Pocket CutSilver-plated Casters. Enives, Forks, and
as, Rasors, Scissors, Shears, Carvers, Handetc. Parasols. Shawls, Millinery, Linens,
lloves, new line Suspenders, Summer UnderClark's Spool-Cotton. Hosiery. Brushes,
Seaps, Pomades, Wallets, etc. Gental
ishings, White and Fancy Dress Shirts, etc.

CARPETSI New and desirable styles in All-Wool, Cotton and Wool, and Venetian goods. Sale at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 apd 70 Wabash.av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers MONEY And in consequence we shall, to meet their wants.

FORTE OFF a large quantity of very desirable work in Men's, Women's, and Children's Wear of the very best grades and qualities, on Wednesday.

May 24, at 9% a. m.

GEO. F. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

CARPETS.

The attention of the trade is directed to ur closing sales of CARPETS, the first of hich will take place next THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, at 11 O'CLOCK. PEREMPTORY SALE OF OVER 100 ROLLS PRIME GOODS.

Administrator's Sale at Auction, Saturday, May 20, at 2 p. m., on the premises The building known as Smith's Hotel, with barn

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

attached.
Ten grovelots suitable for picnics.
Also, 19 arcs beet gardening land in the county with good house and orchard; has frontage of drods on Statest., near Ninety-first-st., and can be subdivided to advantage.
Take 12:22 dummy-train of C., R. L. & P. R.
R. to South Inglewood.

Terms at sac.
Sold by order of Administrator.
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Auctioneers

NEW YORK. F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

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WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, Selling Agents.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO.S REGULAR SALE, Wednesday Morning, Nay 24, at 9:30 o'clock, At 118 & 120 Wabash-ar., N. E. cor. Madis ASSORTED GLASSWARE.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, Yellow and Rockingham Wan, Carpets, Fine Table Gutlery. BUTTERS & CO.'S RESULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Regular Made Clothing, Fornishing Goods, Straw Goods, Hats, Ceps, Boots and Shoes. THURSDAY MORNING, May 25, at 9:30 o'clock, as their Auction Rooms, H8 and 120 Wabash-av.

117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st. 3,260 CASES

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

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BASE BALL.

EXTRA! BASEBALL.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. At all future games THE NEWS will have a reporter attendant upon the grands, and will furnish a detailed report of each nning by telegraph. An extra will be issued from the office, 123 Fith 48... within five minutes after the close of each game.

Has removed his office t Room 14, No. 205 South Clark-st., corner of Adams. Treats any form of disease, no matter of bw long standing, nos who has failed to effect a eve. Office hours: 8 a. m. 100 5 p. m., and 7 to 9, evning.

PROFESIONAL.

PILES WITHOUT PAINT OF THE LIFE COURT OF THE LIF CONFECTONERY.

SUMMER IESORTS. WEST ENI HOTEL,

LONG BEANCH. This Hotel, with large aditions and improve-ments, consisting of SEVETY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathingsstablishment, etc., RELIGIOUS.

Commentary on To-Morrow's Sunday-School Lesson.

Peter and John After Their Discharge by the Sanhedrim.

Work of the British and Irish Home Missions of the Baptists.

New Testament Verses Stricken Out as Spurious by the Revisers.

Festerday's Proceedings in the Methodist General Conference.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Acts., is.—This lesson is closely connected with the last. The apostles were called again into sourt and commanded to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified" no more. We will let our friends, the apostles, Peter

We will let our friends, the apostes, recently also and John, with their numerous converts, go home. We will linger in the presence of the Ranhedrim. We are envious to observe their splendid regalia as they move about and talk with each other on the signal defeat of the day. The last man has hardly left the court room, when they began to manifest great charrin at the unexpected result of the trial. They were greatly vexed, and deeply mortified, that uneducated men, for whom they had no respect nor esteem, should have so com-pletely foiled and baffled the well-laid. plans of pietely folied and ballied the well-laid plans of the angust Sanhedrim. They looked as if they deeply felt the disgrace which had so unexpect-elly befallen them. Their insignia of office they three off as if they wished they had never

worn them.

After some conversation, the purport of which we can only conjecture, they dispersed. As they wended their way homeward, we wondered what reception would greet them on entering their own dwellings. Most of them had wives, each of whom was proud of being the "better half" of some member of the Supreme Court of Jerusalem. Women are by nature more pious than men. Their religious germs usually develop at an earlier period of life, and, in due time, reach a good degree of maturity. Men's souls are dwarfed and stunted by the cares and vexations of business, and by the deceitfulness and flight of riches.

The wives of some of the rulers had heard

so the priest and rulers he tthem go." The spostles, surrounded by friends, went to meet other friends and converts, who could not find even standing room in the Council Chamber of the Sanhedrim. The fresh and ardent conthe Sanhedrim. The fresh and ardent converts telt that the apostles were really endued from heaven. They congratulated Peter upon his boldness and success in meeting and subduling those royal lions in their den. All their followers greatly rejoiced that Peter and John were released from the clutches of the law, and the dark, filthy cells of the city lock-up. All interested flocked to the place of assembling, and gladly listened to the reports of the Apostles regarding what the priests and rulers said and did. They thought, as Peter spoke, how completely the Master's promises have been fulfilled, that "He would be with them and surely deliver them from the rage of the priests and the control of the rulers." Theyery threats of the Sanhedrim indicated that Christ was already a power even in their civil affairs, and that their rulers had good reason to fear that some unseen force would soon scatter them and introduce new elements into their social, religious, and civil affairs—that Moses must soon yield to Christ—and rites and ecremonies to a purer faith and simpler forms of religious worship.

(34) The report greatly increased their confidence and their joy. Very properly the Apostles and their converts unitedly praised food, who had so completely foiled the wicked designs of their rulers. Peter was always the mouth of the company. He very happily expressed the feelings of all present when he said that the same schowsh who, at the fitting of the earth for man, said, "Let light be, and light was," was now spreading the wings of His love over them. They all acknowledged God to be their Creator, Preserver, and constant Benefactor.

(25) So they harmoniously sang the praise of the great and absolute Conroller of all events and persons. These men were positive and earnest. They, to a great satent, appreciated that a long step had been taken towards establishing Christ's Kinglom on earth; that the wicked dogs, who had hoped to frighten them from their course of hurty, had been, for the present at least, driven from the

the world are chosen to confound the wise.

Peter, unrefucated as he was, confounded the Sandhedrino to such an extent that its members you'ver the control of the superior of

away, but its miraculous force remained. They were now fuller of zeal, courage, and earnestness.

(32) The few converts had become a multitude. Hardly a day passed that did not add many to their number. They all had but one object of affection, but one purpose in living. Their trials had given them moral strength. Their mutual love and interest had increased their graces. Some were poor, but their poverty gave an opportunity to the rich to cultivate that heavenly grace, charity. Sordid selfishness disappeared. The owners of wealth held it not as their own, but as almoners of the great Giver. Freely they had received, and freely and cheerfully they wished to distribute. They held means of comfort in trust for those in want. Consecrating themselves and their gold to Christ was a reality, and relieving the needy was a religious duty. They never said, "Be ye clothed and be ye fed," but from a common fund they clothed the naked and fed the hungry. They sold their realty that they might be real disciples of their Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

One marked result of the onset of the priests and rulers was that it threw silken cords of sympathy and good-will around the hearts of the converts that bound them indissolubly to each other. If one member suffered, they all willingly and cheerfully suffered. The more they were opposed and persecuted, the closer and the tighter they clung to each other. The winds, and the storms of adversity made them, like the sparrows on our trees, cling the closer to the object of their trust. And so the Apostles and the converts testified to the great central doctrine of Christianity, "the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ," and great grace came upon them all. Their civil rulers and the Jewish teachers had forbidden their teaching Christ. Did they obey! They

"the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ," and great grace came upon them all. Their civil rulers and the Jewish teachers had forbidden their teaching Christ. Did they obey! They deemed it wiserito obey their Master.

The history of these early Christians, minutely and closely read, has a moral sublimity that clearly shows that there was a Deity that directed their course and "shaped their ends."

THE BAPTISTS.

BRITISH AND IRISH HOME MISSIONS. London Times.

The anniversary of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission was held at Bloomsbury Chapel Tuesday evening, Mr. H. Ashwell, of Nottingham, in the chair. It was reported that, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting inviting a closer union between the county associations of Baptist churches and the mission, several of these associations had appointed representatives on the committee, and all had commended the Society to the cordial support of the denomination. The contributions, exclusive of legacies, amounted to £1,392, or £130 more than last year; the ed to £1,352, or £130 more than last year; the legacies were £600 against £1,400 at the issue of the last report. The Society's work had steadily progressed both in Great Britain and Ireland. The converts baptized, on a prowere helped by the Society, and of these a third had been founded by it, or at least resusci-tated. Two of these new churches have been third had been founded by it, or at least resuscitated. Two of these new churches have been planted in England during the year—viz., at Tunbridge Wells and at Bornemouth—and, with others lately formed, promised to be soon self-supporting. In Ireland, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Romanists, especially in the South and West, the Society had at the present time 19 principal stations and 140 sub-stations, mostly in wild and sparsely-peopled districts, with an average attendance of 8,000, about 1,300 communicants, and 1,200 Sunday-school children. Last evening the Baptist Tract Society held its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Exeter Hall. This has been styled the most pronounced of all the denominational organizations, and may be regarded as the propagands of the body. Its avowed object is to circulate evangelical truth and Baptist principles by means of tracts. The Chairman was Mr. J. S. MacMaster; the Secretary, the Rev. J. T. Briscoe, read the report. It stated that the Society's publications have now reached 752, of which 554 are tracts, 128 handbills, 40 books for children, and 22 are published in the New Series, which, with the volume of "Howell on Communion." make up the number. Of these there had been printed of tracts and handbills, up to the 81st of December, 1874, as many as 10,565,012, comprising 48,567,116 pages. To these were added hast year, of tracts and handbills, up to the 81st of December, 1874, as many as 10,565,012, comprising 48,067,116 pages. To these were added hast year, of tracts and handbills, up to the 81st of December, 1874, as many as 10,565,012, comprising 49,445,600 pages. The grants during the year had reached 2674 in tracts, representing 1,011,385 of the Society's issue, bosides £194 voted in cash. The extracts from the report read by the Secretary referred to the operations of the Society in various parts of the world. The auxiliaries at Madras and Colombo were both making progress, and a considerable number of the Society's Tamil and Telugu translations had been well-ci Tunbridge Wells and at Bornemouth-and, with

Adjourned.

METHODISM. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

referred the communication from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, presented a resolution that in order to remove all obstacles to a formal

fraternity between the two churches, the Board

and management to the Rock Committee relative to cern.

The report of the Book Committee relative to changing the name of the Ladies' Repository and general scope and character of that magazine, investing the agents of the Western Book Committee, and editor of the Repository, with authority to make such change, was taken up and adopted. The Conference elected the Rev. Reuben Nelson and the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, as Tregaurer and Assistant Treasurer respectively of the Missionary Service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, III., May 19.—The Fox River Association of Universalists will convene at St. John's Church, in this city, week after next, and con-Church, in this city, week after next, and continue in session two days and three evenings. Its object is the extension of Christian knowledge and fellowship, and the transaction of such ecclesiastical business as may be considered essential to the prosperity of the church. Its jurisdiction embraces the churchs the jurisdiction embraces the churches and Sunday-schools within the bounds of Lake, Cook, Will, DuPage, McHenry, Kendall, Kane, DeKalb Counties. Among the clergymen who are its members, and who are expected to be present, are Drs. Ryder, Balch, Dennis, Ellis, and Hanson, of the New Covenant. An interesting meeting may be expected.

THE NEAREST WAY TO PURGATORY. No one can well make a vist to Dresden with-

out hearing of Augustus the Strong. The great bronze statue of himself and his gigantic steed bronze statue of himself and his gigantic steed is the most prominent object in the Haupt-strasse, and it is impossible to traverse Dres-den's historic bridge without staring "August" in the face or regarding him in the rear. He it was who founded the chief of the renowned art-collections of Saxony's Capital—the Picture-Gallery, the Green Vault, and the Museums. All visitors to the Historical Museum will re-member the broken horse-shee sneared in two All visitors to the Historical Museum will re-member the broken horse-shoe snapped in two by the Royal grasp and the tremendous helmet said to have been worn by the Saxon Samson. All students of German history will be only too familiar with his name and his deeds, and no reader of Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great reader of Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great can ever forget that writer's graphic description of the character of "August the Physically Strong," his 360 irregular children, and the big bannock he baked—the biggest that was ever baked—at the camp by Muchiberg. Augustus was the tallest and the strongest, as

well as the wildest and most handsome, man of his time. At the age of 17 he was skilled in all manly and martial exercises; no leap was too wild for him; he was equally ready for a bout with a fencing-master and a wrestling-match with a blacksmith; he could crush a goblet in his grasp, break a horseshoe in his hand, stop a mad bull in full carreer, and suspend a fully-ac-

mad bull in full carreer, and suspend a fully-accoutred trumpeter at arm's length.

Augustus, whilst still a young man, succeeded
his brother, in 1694, in the Electorate of Saxony.

Ambitious of military renown, he joined the
Imperial army with a contingent of Saxon
troops, received the supreme command of the
combined Christian forces, and led them against
the Turks on the Lower Danube. The world
believed that another Samson had arisen, and
that the infidel hosts would be smitten hip and
thich, as were the Philistines of old by the firming the Word with signs following.

It is also stated that the Committee struck out, as being a false interpolation, a verse in one of the Epistles, which is frequently quoted as a proof of the existence of the Trinity. The verse alluded to is supposed to be the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the first epistle general of St. John, viz.: "For there are three that bear record in Heaven—the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." thigh, as were the Philistines of old by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 19.—The first half-hour of bly was spent in devotional exercises. After the business meeting was called to order, the stand-

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

e session of the Presbyterian General Assem

ing committees were announced by the Moder

that the infidel hosts would be smitten hip and thigh, as were the Philistines of old by the strong man of Zorah. But in two campaigns the Elector was worsted by the Grand Vizier, and, after the disastrous battle of Olaska, the young Prince felt himself constrained to surrender his command to Eugene of Savoy.

It was during one of his visits to Vienna, at this period of his life, that the Elector of Saxony discovered the nearest way to Purgatory.

He was the guest of Joseph, the Emperor's eldest son, a Prince who enjoyed the honorary title of King of the Romans, and with whom he had contracted an intimate friendship. One night, Augustus, as was rather his habit, had retired to bed at a late, or, more properly, at an early hour, and just closed his eyes in sleep, when he received a most urgent summons from his Royal and Imperial friend to go to him immediately. He went, and was stonished to find his Romish Majesty-whom he had left, the previous evening, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent healtm—lying prone on his couch with closed eyes and countenance of death-like pallor, teeth chattering convulsively, big gouts of perspiration standing on his brow; and, when he attempted to speak, broken and scarcely distinguishable words alone fell from his trembling lips.

"Good heavens!" eried the Elector, "what alls your Majesty!"

"A most terrible thing has happened, and I Official documents of different Presbyteries were then handed in.

The Rev. Dr. Prime offered a series of resoluons declaring that the General Assembly was in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Cen-tennial Exhibition, and recognizing the bounti-ful goodness of God to the people of the United States during the first century of their national independence; record with satisfaction the fact that the Commissioners having the Ex-hibition in charge have decided to close its gates on the Lord's day. Such respect for the Sabbath is becoming a people whose God is law, and is becoming a people whose God is law, and who has said, "The nations that honoreth Me I will honor." The General Assembly, therefore, unanimously and heartill gives expression to its earnest desire that no influence may prevail to change the resolution so worthy of the American people.

These resolutions were adopted, and a committee of thistone were adopted.

These resolutions were adopted, and a committee of thirteen appointed to go. to Philatelphia and present them to the Commissioners.

The Rev. Dr. Adams read a report from the Committee on the Reform Church. The Committee was appointed at the last Assembly to confer with similar committees of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in regard to the union of the two Churches. He said they had come to no conclusion, although they were friendly disposed. The Committee was therefore discharged.

A memorial from the Rev. Charles Knox, of Newark, was read and referred, relative to the German population of America. It calls the attention of the Assembly to this intelligent class, and points out the necessity of extending the mission work in that quarter.

The Charman of the Committee on the United Presbyterian Church stated he had written that church and received no reply.

The Committee, at his request, was discharged. At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Convention, the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge protested against the decision of the General Assembly of 1865, which allowed Catholies to join the Presbyterian Church without being re-baptized. Dr. Breckenridge claimed that such a reception of members was inconsistent, and that all Catholies who entered the Presbyterian Churches should be treated the same as though they had acver been converted to religion.

After some debate, the protest was referred to a committee.

The Rev. Dr. Adams made an address, and

a committee.

The Rev. Dr. Adams made an address, and offered a resolution, in substance, that Professor should not be appointed on the Committee on Theological Seminaries. It was inappropriate, as they had to consider matters pertaining to themselve.

ate, as they had to consider matters pertaining to themselves.

Dr. Adams was permitted to withdraw from his membership of the Committee, and the Committee was reorganized.

Drs. Alken and Hunt also retired from the Committee, and to fill the places of the retiring members the following gentlemen were chosen: The Rev. John F. Hendy, G. D. Stewart, J. H. Schofield, and Robert Craig.

The subject of church members attending balls and dancing with promiscuous assemblages was discussed, and the matter referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

Full and complete reports in printed form were received in regard to home and foreign missions, and referred to the Committee on Missions.

There was read 6 formal invitation from the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union extending an invitation for the Assembly to take part in the anniversary of the Sabbath-schools of Brooklyn on Wednesday next. The invitation was declined, as it would not be convenient for the delegates to attend owing to the pressure of business.

Adiourned.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, a resolution to amend the Discipline, so as to provide for the expulsion of members of the church who rent buildings for the sale of intoxicating drinks, was laid over until to-morrow.

Gen. Pisk, from the Committee to which was fraternity between the two churches, the Board of Bishops be dire appoint a committee of three ministers and two laymen to meet a similar commission authorized by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and adjust all difficulties. Adopted.

The Rev. J. M. Reid, of Michigan, was elected Corresponding Missionary Secretary, receiving 28 votes of the 300 cast.

Only a housemaid!" She looked from the kitchen—
Neat was the kitchen and tidy was she;
There at a window a seamstress sat stitching;
'Were I a seamstress, how happy I'd be!

288 votes of the 309 cast.

A motion to reconsider the action of the Conference transferring the publication and control of the Pittaburg Christian Advocate to the Book Concern at New York led to a prolonged discussion, and was laid over to receive formally Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The Bishop was warmly welcomed, and delivered an eloquent address, saying that all he was be owed to Methodism.

At the conclusion of his address there was prolonged applause, and a resolution was adopted that a fraternal messenger be sent to the Reformed Church.

The matter of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate was resumed, and the Conference finally reversed its action, transferring its publication "Only a Queen!" She looked over the waters— Fair was her Kingdom and mighty was she; There sat an Empress, with Queens for her daughters; "Were I am Empress, how happy I'd be!" Still the old frailty they all of them trip int Eve in her daughters is ever the same; Give her an Eden, she sighs for a pippin; Give her an Empire, she pines for a name! —Boston Advertiser.

EXPOSITION NOTES

Meerschaum and Amber-Costly Pipes from Vienna.

The Jacquard Loom, a Wonderful Piece of Mechanism.

How It Operates, and the Centennial Badge It Is Producing.

George P. Grant's Difference Engine and Calculating Machine.

we Mathematical Marvels in Iron, Steel, and Brass-Figurers That Hake No Errors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- Just back of the Imperial Opera-House, at Vienna, on the bus-tling Karntner strasse, is located one of the largest factories of meerschaum pipes in the world. Externally there is nothing about the place to especially attract the wandering gaze

street, as were the Pittettens of old by the street of the street, but the street of t

is a far heavier proportion of these goods sent here than to any country in Enrope. The method of manufacture is easily told: When the artisan carves out of the original lump of meerschaum the figure or group which adds ac greatly to the beauty and cost of the pipe, there is necessarily a great amount of waste, —clipping, shavings, and dnst. These are carefully preserved and collected. They are of no use to the manufacturer, who is obliged to maintain the character of his goods. But there is a class of men in Vienna who buy these fragments, and make them over into an inferior grade of pipes. The process is simple: The mees is boiled with a kind of cement, then hardened, and again moded or carved into plain shapes. There is a large profit in this sub-manufacture. The shavings are purchased at the factories for about \$10 a hundred pounds. The meerschaums sell for \$1 and up-wards.

place to especially attract the wandering gaze of the passer-by, unless, indeed, he be a composition, and have a peculiar faney for that class of goods. I, though not aspiring to so lofty a title, used often, while in Vienna, to view the shop-window of this factory with admiration. There was so much art, and taste, and versatility displayed in the making of those articles for smokers' use, that one examining them closely must wonder and admire, though he were the sternest foe of to bacco. Before leaving the town, I invested a few guilders in an unsetentations meerschaum, and carried it away tenderly as a great prize. Taking it out of its alik-lined case every once in a while, I would fondly gaze upon its graceful shape, its rounded proportions, and it seemed almost a sin to color its pearly whiteness with the smirch of nicotine. Great were the pains that I took to save my treasure from dust and jar, and all the way to Calais my mind was seldom free from care. At the latter place, however, I was unexpectedly relieved from further anxiety on the subject, for, in climbing down the ladder to the forry-boat, my belowed meerschaum was knocked out of my owercoat-pooket and became the prey of the mighty deep. It has always been a precious consolation to me ever since, that, in thus perishing in the bloom of early life, it went for the asset of the main Exposition Building, a shewcase of meerschaum myles, with a label upon & stating that the contents came from the Karntner strasse, in Wien. My mind at once reverted to the window of the aloop near the Opera-House, before which had smiled back upon me in those days. A polite attendant deciared his willingness to answer any questions that I night well as the manner in which they were coastructed.

A very pretty show-case, tall, and shisped something like a pagoda, contained the pipes. The name of the proprietor, in gilt upon the corniecs, and the dependent of the main in the way to be a constant of the proprietor.

1,500-to 2,000 lumps. The first class sell to the other brings \$150. The mearschamm in its rough state is soaked in water a quarter of an hour, when it becomes sort, and can be cut with a kinffe as easily as persence. After being softened to a proper degree, it is put into the hands of skilfed workmen, who carve it into various ahapes, according to their fancy and the silver with the bolled and put in was, who disconstant the piece. Each put into the hands of skilfed workmen, after cooling again, the pipe is polished carefully with the echalt. The entire operation lasts from one to works.

The manufacture of meerschaum, after coling again, the pipe is polished carefully with the chalk. The entire operation lasts from one to two days.

The manufacture of meerschaum-pipes began in Vienna some time during the latter part of the last century, It was carried on for many years in a small way, but it was not until 1859 that the first regular factory was started. There are now 125 factories in the city, employing over 2,000 people. Women and children are employed for the easier kinds of work, such as boiling and polishing. These and the cheaper class of workmen receive \$5 a week. The skilled carvers are paid to the surface of the creat in the manufacture of meerschaum-pipes began in Vienna some time during the latter part of the last is a contract. It was carried on for many years in a small way, but it was not until 1859 that the first regular factory was started. There are now 125 factories in the city, employing over 2,000 people. Women and children are employed for the easier kinds of work, such as boiling and polishing. These and the cheaper class of workmen receive \$5 a week. The skilled as a constant and super-looking apparatus. It is a pure that the provide of the creat is the through the latter part of the last in the way to extend the chousands of industrial the provide of the creat is the visitors found plenty of occupation and amanufacture of the last flatter flower than the part of the last of the visitors

ing wheels on the small cylinder are made to show all zeros. Now, you turn the handle of the machine five times, 3 being the right-hand squesof the multiplier, and on the recording wheels will be shown the result of Sac57, or 3,285. Next, shore the large cylinder along its axis one space, to represent the tens, and turn the handle twice, 2 being the second figure of the multiplier. This will multiply 675 by 2, and add ten times the product, or 13,140, to the 3,285 already obtained. Another white of the cylinder, and three tarns of the handle will complete the operation, and show upon the recording wheels the final product, 213,525. All of these processes, which take so long in describing, occupy only about 10 seconds of time.

TUCK ME IN.

Now the filekering rays of gold.
Gleam against the window pame,
And the evening's purple fold
Clasps the hill, the vale, the plain;
Crimson flushings in the West
Make a bed for God of Day;

Mother! I lay by the cares
Which makes woman's life comp!
Once again I climb the stairs
With my eager, childish feet.
Fancy paints my little bed:
Tried of play, and free from sin,
Nestle three brown, carling heads;
Thou did'st come to tuck us in.

HOUSEKEEPING

Another Chapter on Whole-Wheat Flour.

Piping from the Pineries of Wisconsin.

Recipes for Making Cookies. Baking Fish, Etc.

How a Dyspeptic's Mother Prepares His Food.

Bread-Preparation Again --- Puddings---Cleaning Oilcloths.

WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR.

WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR.

To the Entor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, May 18.—I wish to correct a atement carclessly made in my communication of the 6th inst. as to the amounts of its respectively in wheat and oats; the figures there given should have applied to the ash those substances. Johnson gives the amount silica in wheat at 0.3 parts in 1,000 of substances and catcher care and parts in 1,000 of substances and catcher care and parts in 1,000 of substances. ce, and of oats he gives 12.2 parts in 1,000 of

aur correspondent, "R," in your issue of 13th, while in general confirming and ining my statements as to the absolute neity of looking only to Nature, and not to 2, for the supply of elements of food, takes eption to what I said as to the danger of in-

greater number of consumers. After some months of patient experiment and effort, they have at length completely solved the problem, and have just got their new machinery and improvements into partial operation by which a more perfect equalness of mechanical division of the harder and softer parts of the wheat is produced, and a four results that works as an even, homogeneous mass, making a lighter, spongier, and larger loaf from the same amount of flour, with the same case and certainty in working as with white flour. Also, it more completely than before adapts this flour to all the other purposes of cooking for which flour is used in the family. This seems to be the one thing needed to popularize this flour. For, when it is taken into consideration that it is made of the highest grade of wheat only; that it is all of the berry after thorough cleaning and securing; that it contains all of the food elements of the wheat in their entirety and purity; and lastly that it can be made into light, spongy bread the same as white flour, and also used for all other preparations—it is easy to see that it will be used wherever it becomes practically known, and the importance of pure and wholesome food is appreciated.

PIPING FROM THE PINERIES.

PIPING FROM THE PINERIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 16.—Your last week's "Housekeeping" correspondence is particularly interesting, and some of it quite amusing. "E. E. S." is not so hopelessly "help-less" but she bursts into song over her woes, and winds up at a high heroic pitch,—which is plucky and commendable. Poor "F. E. C." beats down parsley" under his feet as if it were Satan himself, and intimates that no such insidious flavoring is going to drag him down to a drunkard's grave, if he knows himself! Let "F. E. C." continue to be vigilant! There's celery to be guarded against, likewise salsify, and the insinuating cucumber, that ere long will be slaying its thousands!

I am anxiously waiting for the Coming Flour.

I do not like bran, and at the same time I shrink from the fine, white, beautiful bread that shrink from the fine, white, beautiful bread that has no "brain" in it. Occupying high neutral ground, I subsist on oatmeal, rice, and cornstarch, and wait until the crowned heads of science shall decide what is the best form of breadstuff. To my crude mind it seems as if the whole kernel ought to be eaten,—because it is all there, ready for us. If we do not require "cellulose" and "salts" as well as "starch" and "brittergern" it is a great pity, for wheat is

Security and any Came.

In the control of the state of th

water is prepared by scalding in the proportion of 6 gallons of water to 2 quarts of bran. Strain after settling. The paint is never removed by hard rubbing, even if soap is added when necessary. I used a piece of English oll-cloth eight years in a hall constantly, and often had spots of mud to be removed, but I waited for it to dry, and then cleaned as above described—always polishing with an old chamois cloth.

If you will try my ginger-snaps, here is the recipe: One cup of molasses, I cup of brown sugar; ½ cup of lard and butter melted together, 3 tablespoonfuls of ginger, I teaspoonful of cinnamon; ½ teaspoonful of cioves; I teaspoon of soda dissolved in half a cup of boiling water; thicken with flour; roll and bake.

ed together, 3 tablespoonfuls of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon; \(\) teaspoonful of cloves; I teaspoon of sold dissolved in half a cup of boiling water; thicken with flour; roll and bake.

An excellent cookie recipe: One cup of butter; 2 cups of sugar; 4 eggs; 4 cups of flour; 3 tablespoons of milk; 3 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Rub the flour and butter thoroughly together; cream the butter and sugar; beat the eggs separately; add to the above, with a little nutmeg and cinnamon, or any seasoning preferred. Sift in the flour and baking-powder, and add enough flour to mold and rell out. These cookies will keep fresh two weeks, and if the milk is left out, a month.

Baked fish: Scale, wash, and wipe dry, inside and out, a 2 or 3 pound fish. Make a stuffing as follows: One pint of grated bread; 2 table-spoonfuls of melted butter; pepper and salt to taste; 1 raw egg; a little celery salt; one onion, chopped fine, is, to my taste, an improvement, but can be omitted if not liked. Care should be taken not to wet the bread-crumbs; the egg and melted butter will moisten sufficiently. The over the fish thin slices of salt pork; fill a dripping-pan half full of hot water; then, if you have not a wire grate, place the gridiron on your pan, and after laying your fish to brown. One and a half hours will cook thoroughly, if a steady fire is kept.

Sauce for same: Take half a pint of milk and the fish drippings mixed; a little salt and pepper; mix until sincoth, two ounces of butter and two teaspoonfuls of flour; stir into the liquor when boiling; have ready a hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, to add when ready for the table.

It is late in the season to offer a recipe for cooking cranberries, but your interested house-keepers need not be loth to lay by the recipe for next winter, as I can boldly declare it a never-failing one: One pound of cranberries need not be loth to lay by the recipe for next winter, as I can boldly declare it a never-failing one one one pound of cranberries need not be offered, and set till the foll

presention as to his own insultivalus experience (and he an invasid) at to what the balance is present to be the continuous experience (and he an invasid) at to what the balance is speaked of getting great benefit from uncited four in two years' use. Now, if the use of the "Gramman" of novesdate from uncited four in two years' use. Now, if the use of the "Gramman" of novesdate, it is quite robable that if he had had a whole-wheat flour; which were the consist for his use of floors of the "Gramman" of novesday in the mineral lements, there would likely have been no easily for his use of floors of the "Gramman" of novesdate in the case are correct, it is as some issues of individual medical and the sease are correct, it is as some issues of individual medical and the sease are correct, it is as some issues of individual medical and the sease are correct, it is as the continuous of the sease of the continuous of the con

Another gentleman said that formerly he was stronger than any of his compeers, but that now his strength had falled him. His intellect had become so weak that some of his acquaintance called him insane. The same advice was given, and after a few months, meeting his adviser, he told him that it had revolutionized him. The restoration of these persons was not to be ascribed to any one thing, but to everything combined; and the bread preparation ought to receive an equal share of credit with the others, as I think I have a right to infer from the following cases:

as I think I have a right to infer from the following cases:

A package of the powder was given to a minister. After using it he said he wanted more. He seemed to think he could not get along without its daily use. It invigorated his brain to such an extent that he could study and write with much greater facility and ease.

An invalid lady whose mind sympathized with her body to such an extent that she could not pack a trunk without producing great nervous excitement and mental prostration, after using biscuit made of this preparation three years asid she thought it had done more to restore her brain to a good healthy condition than anything else.

else.

Many persons fail in trying to make loaf bread with it, but any one accustomed to the use of ordinary baking-powders can succeed in making biscuit or Graham gem-cakes with this. It is far superior to ordinary baking-powders for cake, as the cake will keep moist so much R.

PUDDINGS, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 18.—Allow me to extend my thanks to "XX." for that excellent recipe for rolls, which was given a short time ago; I want no better recipe for rolls than that. In return, I offer the following well-tried recipes, which I

trust will be acceptable: French Toast: Beat three or four eggs; sea

French Toast: Beat three or four eggs; season with salt and pepper; have ready some thin slices of bread; dip them into the eggs, and fry them into the eggs, and fry them in lard (or after frying ham) until of a light brown.

Another method of cooking eggs and bread together is to crumb the bread some, as for dressing; mix it with three or four beaten eggs; season, and fry until thoroughly done; or mold with the hands into cakes, and fry until of a light brown. Either of the above dishes form a pleasant addition to the morning's repast.

"Centennia!" Prune Pudding, originated in 1876: Heat a little more than 1 pint of sweet milk; when boiling, stir in gradually the following: One large spoonful: cornstarch (or 2 offour, if more convenient), mixed smoothly with a small quantity of cold milk; add 3 or 4 well-beaten eggs; enough sugar to sweaten; 1 teases.

flour, if more convenient), mixed smoothly with a small quantity of cold milk; add 3 or 4 well-beaten eggs; enough sugar to sweaten; 1 teaspoon butter, and a little grated nutmeg. Let this come to a boil. Then pour it into a well-buttered dish, adding 1 teacup seeded prunes just before placing in the oven; bake about twenty minutes. The prunes must be previously stewed until tender. Serve with or without sauce as is preferred.

Rice pudding: A scant ½ teacup well-washed rice; 1 pint milk; 1 pint cold water; ½ teacup sugar; small pleec of butter; flavor to suit taste. Bake about two hours in a moderate oven. No sauce is required. One teacup of raisins, or same of currants, will make a very rich pudding if added to the above recipe.

Cream cake (delicious): Two tablespoons butter; 2 teacups sugar; 3 gegs; ½ teacup sweet milk; 2 tablespoons cold water; 2 teacups sugar; amall pleec of butter; 1 egg; 1 tablespoon of corn-starch. Boil until very thick; when nearly cold, flavor with vanilla; when the cakes are cool, put them together with it.

Silver Cake: One teacup white sugar; one-half teacup butter; whites of four eggs; two-thirds teacup sweet milk; it wo teacups flour; two teaspoons baking-powder; flavor.

Gold Cake: Same as above, using the yolks of the four eggs, and adding one whole egg.

Currant Cake: One-half cup butter; one of sugar; two eggs; one-half cup milk; one and one-half cups flour; one and one-half teaspoons baking-powder; flavor.

Soft Gingerbread: One teacup sugar; one

currants, stirred in the last thing. This is very good.
Soft Gingerbread: One teacup sugar; one teacup butter; one teacup molasses; three eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately until very light); one cup sweet milk; four teacups flour; three teaspoons baking-powder; one tablespoon ginger; one grated nutmeg. Bake in a rather large bread pan, in a moderate oven. Will some one give recipe for steamed Indian pudding? and accept thanks of P. P. C.

HOME-MAKING.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, May 16.—I am very much interested in the Housekeeping Department of your paper. Though housekeeper, nurse, and maid-of-all-work in my own family, and of course must know a little about such things, it is the first time in my life that I have written anything on this all-important subject. Yes, all-important. this all-important subject. Yes, all-important, for while eating and drinking will always take a or while eating and drinking will aways take a high rank in domestic matters, there are many other things which appertain to housekeeping and home-making. The highest aspirations, the holiest, the purest earthly affections of both man and woman must centre within the home, and to make our food

to bake fish. I will give her my way: First, dip it quickly in boiling water; then wipe the scales off; rinse in cold water; wipe it dry; sprinkle salt both inside and out, about as much as you would for steaks. Then dip it in flour; place the pan that you are going to bake it in in the stove with a piece of butter in it the size of an egg. Let it melt so that it covers the pan. Your pan should be about the length of your fish; it larger, the butter will be apt to burn. Place your fish in it, the inside of it next to the pan. Put it in a hot oven, and bake one hour, if it is a large fish, less time if smaller. It should be well done and of a nice brown color.

Mrs. E. G.

COOKIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 17.—Some one writing for the Housekeeping Department asks for a recipe for cookies that will keep. I send one which I think she will like: One cup butter, and four of flour; rub well together; then add 1 teaspoon of soda; beat together 1/2 cup sugar and 2 eggs; mix all together; boil thin, and

A plainer kind: One egg, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup A planer kind: One egg, I cup sugar, 3 cup butter, 3 cup sweet milk, 3 teaspoon sods, I teaspoon cream tartar; flour to mix soft.

Cheap ginger cookies: One cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, I cup warm water, I cup lard, 2 tablespoons ginger, I tablespoon soda (dissolved in water), I teaspoon powered alum, put in last. Mix soft. Bake quickly.

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Ginger bread: One and one-half cups butter, (or lard), 1 cup boiling water poured over it, 2 cups baking molasses, 2 teaspoons soda, 2 teaspoons ginger; flour to make about like cakebatter. Spread molasses over the top while hot, after it is baked. This is not rich, but very good if eaten fresh. It is not so good when three or four days old.

Mas. M.

RED ANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., May 15.—The Housekeeping Department of your Saturday issue is interes

THE CARNIVAL IN CALLAO. low They Celebrate the Season in South

America—A General Drenching.
The Cleveland (O.) Herald prints a letter from

How Tape Celebrate the "season is south America-A General Dresching."

The Strike of t

Then linger, sweet Springtime—oh! stay with us long!
Bid the hills and the valleys burst forth into song;
Let the singing brooks flow with murm'ring springs,
And birds flying low shall dip their bright wings! Be flow'ring blooms sweeter, the buds and the bells, And fairer than fabled and famed asphodels:
And oh! let all pleasures enhanced for us be, With thy gifts, lovely Spring, so rich, bright, and free!

THE POET.

Apollo, Jove's and fair Latona's son,
God of the Prophet's and the Poet's art,
The deftest sdept with the bow and dart,
While bragging of the Python-conquest won,
Was pricked by spitefal Cupid in his fun,
And for the gentle Daphne felt the smart
Of fond affection thrill his fervent heart.
But wedlock wished the woodland-nymph to shun,
And, loth to love the noblest wooer, she,
Like frightened doe, fled from his close embrace,
Till, gaining on her in the ardent chase,
He grasped her, and she turned to Laurel-tree.
Thus, spurred by love, the Poet fame pursues,
And finds at last a Laurel'the he woos.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1876.

ON THE BRIDGE.

Tis midnight, and you sleep!
You sleep, and I—I am about to die.
What do I say? Perhaps you watch and weep—
For whom? Hell's friendlier tortures I will try. To-morrow, when, upon your lover's arm, Satiate with joy, in search of change you go, Lean for a moment on the bridge, and see How calm these waters flow.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Geranium Family.

Cocos-Leaves as a Stimulant---A Grasshopper-Plague in Spain.

Silica in Vegetation-A Yellow Water-Lily-African Exploration.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE GERANIUM FAMILY.—Every collection of flowers brought in from the grovelands, for some two or three weeks to come, will be quite sure to contain specimens of the Wild Cranesum maculatum), a handsome, shiny flower, with pink petals, and five-parted, lobed leaves. It is one of the Geraniums, belonging to the family which affords so many favorite species for culture in the house and the garden. Its English name is derived from the fancied reemblance of its beaked fruit to the bill of the crane. A second member of the same genus, the Carolina Cranesbill (G. Carolinianum) is included in our flora, but is more restricted in lo-cality. Prof. Babcock notes its occurrence near Lincoln Park and north of the city.

Seven species of the Geranium family (Geranacca) are found in the States covered by Gray's Flora. This is a small proportion of an order that numbers in all about 500 species. The flora of Great Britain includes thirteen species. But the Geraniums are very measurable.

order that numbers in all about 300 species. The flora of Great Britain includes thirteen species. But the Geraniums are very unequally distributed over the world. By far the larger number are found at the Cape of Good Hope, especially of the fine genus Polaryonium. It is from this region that we obtain all the much-prized species that adorn our windows and borders. The number and variety of the exotic Geraniums have been greatly multiplied by cultivation, as most of the species nearly related hybridize freely.

The Geraneacea are not characterized by any striking qualities, yet an astringent principle and an aromatic or resinous flora generally pertain to the order. The root of our Wild Cranesbill is a powerful astringent, giving the plant, in some localities, the name of Alum-Root. It has been held in high repute as a gargle and a tonic. A foreign species of Geranium burns with a beautiful flame, emitting at the same time an aromatic odor. Several of the species produce edible tubes. Those of the G. painforum are eaten in Van Dieman's Land, where they are called Native Carrots. The tubes of the S. tuberosum are used in the south of Europe, and those of the Pelaryonium trists at the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves of the Pelaryonium and P. Pelatum are pleasantly acid and an agreeable article of food.

Jussieu, a celebrated French botanist, united, in his system of classification, the Geranium, Balsam. Sorrel. and Limnathes families into

COCA-LEAVES.

The Indians of Peru and Bolivia are greatly addicted to the use of a stimulant obtained from the leaves of the Coca (Erythrosylon coca), a shrub indigenous to the country, and extensively cultivated along the Amazons. The usual mode of employing the stimulant is to chew the dried leaves with a little finely-powdered unalaked lime, or with the alkaline ashes of certain plants; yet an infusion of the Coca is sometimes taken in preference. Its effect is narcotic and tonic, and under its influence great and protracted exertion can be endured which would otherwise be impossible. It also renders respiration easy in the rarified air of high altitudes. The peculiar properties of the Coca have lately been the subject of investigation among scientific men, with the view of learning the ultimate results of its use upon the human system. Contrary opinions have been expressed, based upon the testimony of travelers, some of whom declare it to be, in the end, most deleterious; and others, that it is, on the whole, most beneficial. At a recent meeting of the Edinburg Botanical Society, Sir Robert Christison read a paper detailing his experience in the use of the Coca. He had found the leaf to be both a preventive of fatigue and a restorative of strength after severe bodily exertion. "His first experiments made with the leaf were in 1870. Two of his students had come home thoroughly tired out with a 16-mile walk. Instead of having dinner, they each took an infusion of two drachms of Coca. Presently all signs of fatigue vanished, and they promenaded Princess street for a whole hour with ease and enjoyment. On

returning home they are an excellent dinner, felt light throughout the evening, slept well, and got up refreshed and active next morning. Similar results were obtained in the case of other ten students, some of whom had done a 30-mfle walk; and Sir Robert has also made experiments upon himself with a Coca leaf, of as equally successful and comfortable nature."

GRASSHOPPERS IN SPAIN. The Southern provinces of Spain are affligted with a plague of grasshoppers quite equaling that of our own Western plains in extent and that of our own western plans in extent and devastation. For eight or nine years past the evil has been growing,—at first developing from insignificant swarms of the insects, and grad-ually increasing until at present the land is ually increasing until at present the land is covered with an innumerable multitude, that stop the trains on the railroads, and threaten to destroy every vestige of vegetation. The military have been called out to exterminate the foe. On the 5th of April, 1,000 soldiers were sent to Badajos, in Estramadura, to attack the invaders, which were in such force as to jeopadize the entire crops of the region. invaders, which were in such force as to jeopardize the entire crops of the region. But this body of troops was considered insufficient, and a demand for 3,000 more was made. The tactics used by the soldiery will be executed principally with the shovel. A series of trenches are to be dug into which the grasshoppers will be swept and buried. These measures are taken at an early stage in the life of the insect, before it has unfolded its wings and indulged in aerial flights. The grasshopper deposite its eggs in the earth in the menth of August, and there they remain until the ensuing April. With cuuning instinct the animal chooses the most compact soil, and that which is likely to be undisturbed by the plow, as the receptacle for its eggs; and these await in safety the influence of the near springsun to transform them to active life. As each female deposits about 100 eggs in the tubular cocoon which she carefully cements and bries, the annual increase of the pest is enormous.

SILICA IN VEGETATION. An article in the Journal of Science and Arts, by Prof. P. B. Wilson, of the Washington University, Baltimore, presents the results of a series of experiments to determine the form in which grasses and other plants appropriate silication obtained from the ash of plants, by two distinct processes, was in all cases found to be slica obtained from the ash of plants, by two distinct processes, was, in all cases, found to be free from any combination. In wheat-straw grown in soil to which the infusorial earth of Richmond had been applied, the silicious deposits were found to consist wholly of the silicious shields of Diatomacea, in an unchanged state. Their outlines were sharply and distinctly defined when separated from each other under the microscope. When not separated, "There was observed a marvelous interlacing of the various forms,—showing that they were conveyed by the sap-cells directly, to the section of the plant where they were destined to complete its structure."

"The results of these investigations," remarks Prof. Wilson, "shows the necessity of finely-divided silica in the soil, so minute as to be capable of passing with facility through the sap-cells; secondly, that simple or compound silicates are uscless as fertilizing agents, either natural or artificially prepared. We have no valid reason for forming any theory that vegetation can, through any known chemical law, separate the elements or their compounds from combinations so positive in their character."

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The report of the progress of the Survey of the State of Alabama for 1875, by Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., State Geologist, contains a description of the Coal-Fields of the State, from which it seems that the deposits are much thinner than has heretofore been supposed. The coal-action comprise ten or the learning comprise ten or the lear ner than has heretofore been supposed. The coal-series comprise ten or twelve seams of 3 feet or more in thickness. The maximum thickness of clear coal is from 30 to 35 feet, and the average thickness not above 15 feet. The State appropriates but \$50 annually for the prosecution of the Survey, and the time given to it is limited to the regular vacations from teaching obtained by the conductor, who also is a Professor in the State University.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. The African exploring party fitted out at the expense of Mr. Lucas, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and under his leadership, has safely reached Khartoon by way of the desert-route from Suakin, on the Red Sea. From this point the expedition will pass through Kardofan, and round the tributaries of the Bahiel-Ghazel, explored by Dr. Schweinfurth, which will lead them to the unknown country west of the Albert Nyanza.

TEMPERANCE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVIS, Ill., May 18.—A Convention of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Reform Club will be held at Rockford, Ill., May 28 and 29, 1876. In view of the unprecedented success of the temperance cause in the Northwestern part of the State, and especially in the City of Rockford, we deem it a great privilege in calling a Convention to return thanks to Him who rules over the affairs of men; also to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and devise ways and means for a more perfect State organization. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend, and let us have a good rally along the entire line. By order of the Chairman of the Executive Committe.

NO MATE FOR YOU.

NO MATE FOR YOU.

Yes, wondrons fine she looked, no doubt,— But, boy, not any mate for you; Queen of the suashine she could be, But not of the shadows too!

It's nonsense to say you loved her: Though angel she seemed that night, Under roses, and silk, and lace, Angels fade at morning-light.

Just such tender, starry eyes, Just such golden-tinted hair, Such a "bird of Paradise," Gleams out from the picture there;

And that, sir, is the woman I woo'd to share my life; And that, boy, is the woman I held to my heart as wife.

I would not speak of her now— You know she was all untrue, That she shamed and wrecked my life— But I'd save my fate from you. "Trust not the outward seeming;"
Lips may betray and smile;
Eyes that gleam like shadowed stars
May be false and yet beguile.

God knows those sunny, angel forms
Shine with no heavenly light:
Oh! choose some nobler one, my boy,
Than she you loved that night!

Many Arrows in the Qui Remarkable Hums Fecundity.

A Scotchman Who Had

two Children by One V American Journalism a Centur Spicery in Great Britain

FAMILIAR TALK.

MANY ARROWS IN THE QU Under the above title, a writer in A pund has collected from Notes and Q a answering to the question, "Are l-authenticated examples of a fa ther having had two dozen chef" Beginning with the lowes attioned in the query, the writered aces proving the affirmative of the long the most curious of these is the contract of the second the sec

one time.

Passing on to a still higher number stances are recorded where thirty or dren were born of the same parent copy of the Centleman's Magazine co obituary notice of Mrs. Agnes Melb died at the age of 100, and had be children. A woman in Essex is men had fifteen boys in succession, and make the thing even, had fifteen same unbroken sequence. It is a when Charles V. entered Ghem as the Count of Flanders, o Minjan, whose wife had brotwenty-one boys and tea geneted himself before the Emperor of his corps of boys, all in uniform, the marvelous spectacle secured a the prosperous father. But the fin this numerous family was most trawhole thioty-one children were destro Black-Death which prevailed in 18 bereft parents followed their offsprigrave soon after. Ghent erected a mins extraordinary family, which is servation.

the progeny of the four couples.

Proceeding to the incredible numbe children, there are five cases cited. transcribes, in his Tour in Wales, the epitaph: "Here lyeth the body of Hocker, of Conway, gent., who was first child of his father, William I Alice his wife, and the father of two children. 1687." An inscription on stone in Heydon churchyard, Yorkai that William Stratton was buried in age of 97, and that he had had for dren,—twenty-eight by his first wife teen by her successor. It is said that the noble, the Marchese Fescobaldi, the portrait of an ancestress, Dionors on which is inscribed the declaration on which is inscribed the declaration on which is inscribed the declaration on which. A still more marvelous sto from the Collectanea Topographic Harliesan collection, where it is record than three at a birth, and on one occ a birth." A still more marvelous sto from the Collectanea Topographic Harliesan collection, where it is record womanhood.

But we have borrowed as many case wondrous store of our informant as treader will care to go over. The orig does not vouch for the authenticit them, but simply repeats them as given to him; therefore, those which the credulity may well be taken with allowance. Nevertheless, there are in have quoted a sufficient number of able examples of remarkable fecundit "our special wonder." As a fitting the series of astonishing stories, we batin the chosing paragraph of the which the whole have been extracted: Walpole speaks of an ancient lady will ted, one Mrs. Godfrey; she had a who had a daughter (Lady Waldeg had a son (Lord Waldegrave), who had (Countess Dowager of Powis), who had (Countess Dowager of Powis), who had (Countess Dowager of Fowis), who had (Countess Dowager of Fowis), who had (Countess Dowager of Fowis), who had the periods of his life. The secret larly marriages, one after another."

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JOURNALISM A CENTURY When our forefathers signed the I of Independence, just a hundred there was a feeble weekly press eris country, but as yet not a daily new been established. Of all the venture nalism that had been undertaken by lug printers, the most active had to only semi-weekly, and the remainder domadal publications. Once or tweeven days was quite as often as sheets could be filled with news-mat from near and far. There were no in those days, no railroads, no steam intelligence traveled by the slow co horseman, or even the pedestrian, veyed from mouth to mouth rumor sip, and facts, in a curious and often able medley. Communications months coming from England and from Constantinople; and, under the conditions, the most energetic journ compelled to manufacture much of terial from mere hearsay, or "evolvative in the conditions, astires, and lampoon There is a single copy—the only on the collection of the British. Color of a newspaper that was started in deptember, 1690, with the intention and monthly. Its title was Pablick both Foreign and Domatick; but ported simply once, the authorities of the unique sheet, contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the collection of the contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the unique sheet, contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the contained, among tern, an account of the retrust of orce from Lake Champlain. Four direction of the contained, among tern, an account of the town. It

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J. A. Brenneman.

NO MATE FOR YOU.

Yes, wondrous fine she looked, no doubt, — But, boy, not any mate for you: Queen of the sunshine she could be, But not of the shadows too! It's nonsense to say you loved her: Though angel she seemed that night, Underroses, and silk, and lace, Angels fade at morning-light.

Just such tender, starry eyes, Just such golden-tinted hair, such a "bird of Paradise," Gleams out from the picture there;

and that, sir, is the woman I woo'd to share my life; and that, boy, is the woman I held to my heart as wife. would not speak of her now— You know she was all untrue, hat she shamed and wrecked my life— But I'd save my fate from you.

'Trust not the outward seeming;'
Lips may betray and emile;
yes that gleam like shadowed stars
May be false and yet beguile.

od knows those sunny, angel forms
Shine with no heavenly light;
his choose some nobler one, my boy.
Than she you loved that night! Malibran's Letter to Her Husband.

Mailbran's Letter to Her Husband.

r marriage with the old French merchant ran was speedily sollowed by their separabe went to France, leaving his divine devil wife in New York, and during his absence and to write letters to him which she frestly showed to M. de la Forest, who was her late friend and adviser, and took a personal sead so much cordial kindness and warmtheling towards her husband that M. de last, who knew her separation to have been ely her own act and choice, and any decent ment and harmonious life between absolutely impossible, was completed by such professions towards a with whom she was determined never to and occasionally said to her, "What mean! Do you wish your husband to here to youl or do you contemplate going m! In short, what is your intention ing with all this affection to a man from a you have separated yourself?" Upon lew of her epistle, which did not appear to struck her, M. de la Forest said, she it (instead of rewriting it) tack on to it the most ludierous inconsistency a sort of atory codicil, in the shape of a postscript, asing her decided desire that her husband d remain where he was, and her own exdetermination never again to enter intone intimate relations with him than were attille with a correspondence from opposite of the Atlantic, whatever personal regard action for him her letter might appear to se to the contrary notwithstanding.

FAMILIAR TALK. Many Arrows in the Quiver

Remarkable Human Fecundity.

A Scotchman Who Had Sixtytwo Children by One Wife.

American Journalism a Century Ago-Spicery in Great Britain.

MANY ARROWS IN THE QUIVER. Under the above title, a writer in All the Year Round has collected from Notes and Queries, and arious other publications, an amazing list of nass answering to the question, "Are there any rell-authenticated examples of a father or a other having had two dozen children or ore?" Beginning with the lowest number sentioned in the query, the writer cites six intances proving the affirmative of the question.
mong the most curious of these is that of Col. on Turner, which is recovered from a volume delebrated trials. While the suit was in rogress in which this gentleman was involved, he gave in the following casual bit of testfmony oncerning his wife: "She sat down, being pmewhat fat and weary, poor heart! I have the sattleman was involved, we have the sattleman was not been somewhat fat and weary, poor heart! I have the sattleman was not been somewhat fat and weary, poor heart! I have and twenty-seven children by her,—fifteen sons and twelve daughters." Another interesting rample is that of a publican's wife at Chester, who was living twenty years ago, and had borne twenty-six children within sixteen years. There were a number of twins included in these births. A third case notable is that of a woman who, at the beginning of the present century, resided at New Road, and had been the mother of twenty-eight children, all of whom had been single births and had lived several months, although not more than ten were surviving at any

one time.

Passing on to a still higher number, nine instances are recorded where thirty or more children were born of the same parent. An old dren were born of the same parent. An old copy of the Gentleman's Magazine contains the obituary notice of Mrs. Agnes Melbourne, who died at the age of 106, and had borne thirty children. A woman in Essex is mentioned who had fifteen boys in succession, and then, to make the thing even, had fifteen girls in the same unbroken sequence. It is stated that, when Charles V. entered Ghent in state as the Count of Flanders, one Oliver Minjan, whose wife had brought him twenty-one boys and tea girls, presented himself before the Emperor at the head of his corps of boys, all in uniform. Of course the marvelous spectacle secured a pension for the prosperous father. But the final fate of this numerous family was most tragical. The whole thirty-one children were destroyed by the Black-Death which prevailed in 1526, and the bereft parents followed their offspring to the grave soon after. Ghent erected a memorial to this extraordmary family, which is still in preservation.

grave soon after. Ghent erected a memorial to this extraordnary family, which is still in preservation.

Towards the close of the last century a remarkable sight was witnessed at Kiston-le-Moor, in Cumber land, viz.: a procession consisting of a man and his wife and thirty children marching to churd; to attend the baptism of the last and thirty-first youngster added to the family group. It is related that, when the Emperor Henry II. was once traveling through Germany, the Count of Acendabug gave over to his sovereign his thirty-two children, as the most precious jewels he could offer to the Crown. In a number of the Gmilimen's Magazine for the year 1726, there occurs this terse notice under the head of Births: "A woman in Vere street, of the thirty-five hildren of one and the same mother. Early in the sixteenth ceatury, Thomas and Helen Urquhart, of Cromarty Castle, were the proud parents of twenty-five sons who grew up to manhood, and of eleven daughters who lived to be married and many of them the mothers of large families. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Thomas Greenhill, a surgeon and author of a treatise on the Art of Embalming, addressed a petition to the Duke of Norfolk, then Earl Marshal of England, in which he prayed: "That, in consideration of your petitioner being the seventh son and thirty-ninth child of one father and mother, your Grace would be pleased to signalize by some particular motto or augmentation in his coat-of-armor, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thirg." The application was granted,—the addition to the Greenhill cont-of-arms being "a demi-griffin, powdered with thirty-nine mullets."

demigriffin, powdered with thirty-nine muleta."

One of the most remarkable instances of fertility is afforded by the Bathurst family. The youngest brother of the late Lord Bathurst had twenty-two children by his first wife, and fourteen by his second; while two brothers and a sister of his had, during their married lives, sixty-four children,—making in all just 100 as the progeny of the Zour couples.

Proceeding to the incredible number of forty children, there are five cases cited. Pennant transcribes, in his Tour in Wales, the following epitaph: "Here syeth the body of Nicholas Hocker, of Conway, gent., who was the forty-first child of his father, William Hocker, by Alice his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children, 1637." An inscription on a tomb-stone in Heydon churchyard, Yorkshire, states that William Stratton was buried in 1734 at the age of 97, and that he had had forty-five children,—twenty-eight by his first wife and seventeen by her successor. It is said that a Florentine noble, the Marchese Fescobaldi, possesses the portrat of an ancestress, Dionora Salviato, on which is inscribed the declaration that the lady "had had fifty-two children,—never less than three at a birth, and on one occasion six at a birth." A still more marvelous story is taken from the Collectanea Topographica, in the Harliean collection, where it is recorded that a Scotch weaver had by one wife sixty-two children, all of whom lived to be baptized, and forty-six of whom grew to manhood and four to womanhood.

But we have borrowed as many cases from the

dren, all of whom lived to be baptized, and forty-six of whom grew to manhood and four to womanhood.

But we have borrowed as many cases from the wondrous store of our informant as the average reader will care to go over. The original writer does not vouch for the authenticity of all of them, but simply repeats them as they were given to him; therefore, those which most task the credulity may well be taken with a grain of allowance. Nevertheless, there are in the list we have quoted a sufficient number of unquestion able examples of remarkable fecundity to create "our special wonder." As a fitting climax to the series of astonishing stories, we copy verbatim the chosing paragraph of the article from which the whole have been extracted: "Horace Walpole speaks of an ancient lady whom he visited, one Mrs. Godfrey; she had a daughter, who had a daughter (Lady Waldegrave), who had a son (Lord Waldegrave), who had a daughter (Lady Uline), who had a daughter (Lady Cline), who had a daughter (Lady Cline), who had a daughter (Lady Cline), who had an infant son! Horace Walpole saw all the eight generations at different periods of his life. The secret here was—sarly marriages, one after another."

the series of astonishing adorterance contains the basin the closing paragraph of the article from which the whole have been extracted: "Horace Waploie speaks of an ancient lady whom he visited, once Mrs. Godfrey; she had a daughter closures because of Portson. Ind a daughter (Countes) Bowager of Portson. Ind a daughter (Countes) Bowager of Portson. Ind a daughter of Countes Dowager of Portson. Ind a daughter of Countes are the counter, but a periods of his life. The secret here was—ally marriages, one after another."

JOURNALISM A CENTURY AGO. When our forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence, just a hundred years ago, there was a feeble weekly press existing in the country, but as yet not a daily newspaper had been established. Of all the ventures in journalism that had been undertaken by enterprising printers, the most active had been issued only seni-weekly, and the remainder were hebdomatal publications. Once or twice in the seven days was quite as often as the puny sheets could be filled with new-matter gleaned only seni-weekly, and the remainder were hebdomatal publications. Once or twice in the seven days was quite as often as the puny sheets could be filled with new-matter gleaned from near and far. There were not telegraphs in those days, no railroads, no steamboats; and intelligence traveled by the slow coach or the borseman, or even the pedestrian, who conveyed from mouth to mouth rumers, and goes also an experiment of the context of the cont

years the last-named individual held the position of proprietor of the publication, which can have brought him but little profit, as, according to his own declaration, when it was seven years old he could not "vend 250 copies of one impression."

"The earliest numbers," says Palfrey, "were printed on a half-sheet of pot paper. Afterwards, when there was a special press of matter, like what now calls forth a supplement, a white sheet was used. In the first number there was one advertisement, and two in the second. The paper introduced itself to the public as follows: 'This News-Letter is to be continued weekly, and all persons who have any houses, lands, tenements, farms, ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandises, &c., to be be sold or let, or servants run away, or goods stolen or lost, may have the same inserted, at a reasonable rate from twelve pence to five shillings, and not to exceed, who may agree with Nicholas Bourne for the same at his shop, next door to Major Davis', apothecary in Boston, near the old meeting-house.' The News-Letter was continued till the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, in 1776, being in its latest years the organ of the Tory party."

In 1719, the Boston Gazette entered the field of journalism, hitherto monopolized by the News-Letter. In the same year, the American Weekly

1776, being in its latest years the organ of the Tory party."

In 1719, the Boston Gazette entered the field of journalism, hitherto monopolized by the News-Letter. In the same year, the American Weekly Mercurie was established in Philadelphia. Two years later, the New England Courant appeared in Boston. In 1725, the New-York Gazette was started; in 1735, the Virginia Gazette was issued at Williamsburg; in 1773, the Royal Gazette was started; in 1735, the Virginia Gazette was started; in 1745, the Mossachusetts Spy, which is still published at Worcester, issued its initial number. These are the most important and long-lived of the many journals that were established prior to the year 1776. In all, some fifty different newspapers were founded between 1748 and 1783, and but three were in existence at the close of the Revolution.

"By many of them," remarks Edward Abbott, "the largest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully-acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing. And yet we must accord to the journals of the Revolution—small, irregular, straggling sheets that they were—the credit of a generally heroic spirit, and a very noble achievement in shaping the patriotic temper of the times."

The newspaper-press of England had anticipated that of America by less than a century. The first publication of the kind appeared during the reign of James I., 1622. It was entitled the London Weekly Courant. During the Long Parliament, newspapers multiplied freely; and, in 1743,—the parido of the Civil War,—as many as twenty were in circulation. Among their fanctrul titles we note the Country's Complaint, the Weekly Accounts, the Parliament's Scout, t

A TAMED WILD-BOAR. There is a great variety of game in the forest lands of France, but there are no efficient laws lands of France, but there are no efficient laws for its preservation. A system of poaching is practiced with skill, and with impunity, by a class of professional hunters and trappers called Braconniers, who supply the markets regularly, at the expense of the land-owners, and to the gradual extermination of game of all sorts. The wild-boar is a very common inhabitant of the decay would be affective, average when the decay were affective, average were affective, average when the decay were affective, average were affective, average when the decay were affective, average were affective, average were affective, average when a feature average were affective, average were affective, average were affective and average were affective average. The wild-boar is a very common inhabitant of the dense woods, affording exciting sport for huntsmen. Fierce as is the nature of this animal, it is said to be easily tamed when captured young, and to display much fondness for its human companions. Hamerton mentions the case of one "which regularly followed its master to the village-church, and would not be excluded, but came at last, by the toleration of the Cure, to hear mass like a Christian; till finally it grew to an alarming size, and was sold to a traveling menagerie for the sum of 70 francs. As for the future fate of the beast, its owner admitted with sorrow that the time must ultimately arrive when it would be necessary to have him 'bled'; but, when that day came, he hoped he might be at a distance, and not be a witness of the sacrifice."

A SCOTCH POETASTER. Among the youthful friends of the late Dr. Norman Macleod, was Dugald M-, a poet of local celebrity. The bard was not destitute of talent, and some of his verses imprisoned sparks of the divine fire; yet his excessive conceit and pomposity made him the frequent laughing-stock of the gay set to which he belonged. On one occasion, it is related of him by the biographer of Dr. Macleod, that, in answer to a toast in which the poets of Scotland were mentioned rather disparagingly, the irate and excited Dugald sprang to his feet, and in a loud voice exclaimed: "I will tell the gentleman what poetry is. Poetry is the language of the tempest when it roars through the crashing forest. The waves of ocean tossing their foaming creats under the lash of the hurricanethey, sir, speak in poetry. Poetry, sir! poetry was the voice in which the Almighty thundered through the awful peaks of Sinai; and I myself, sir, have published five volumes of poetry, and the last, in its third edition, can be had for the price of five shillings and sixpence." of local celebrity. The bard was not destitute

SPICERY.
That Great Britain does not suffer from want of spicery to season its pies and puddings is certified by the following statistics, taken from the British Trade-Journal: The annual import of cinnamon is about 1,000,000 lbs.; of cloves, about the same; of nutnegs, from 500,000 to 700,000 lbs.; of pepper, 20,000,000 lbs. (three-fourths of which is reshipped to the Continent); of pimento, or allspice, 20,000 to 30,000 cwt.; of vanilla, 600 to 700 lbs.; and of ginger, nearly 24,000 cmt.

RELICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
BELLVILLE, Richland Co., O., May 16.—The etter of Prof. Gunning which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago, giving a description of the opening of a mound near Spoonville Sta-tion, on Grand River, in which he made various important discoveries, interested me in an unusual degree. In describing one of the crania he found, which belonged to a Mound-Builder, he says: "The frontal bone [above the eyes] slopes back at an angle almost as low as in the orang, making a forehead almost as low as that of the animal. The parietal plates are flat. Placing the skull with orbits facing you, you are im pressed with the narrow, low, and receding fore-head, the absence of frontal eminences, and the flattening of the parietal bones, which make the cranium, not, as in us, small from the base to the apex on a rounded out-

to the cranlology of the Mound-Builders. All that

to the craniology of the Mound-Builders. All that can be learned of this ancient people can of course only be gathered from their different remains. As an antiquarian I take a deep and profound interest in learning all that can be gleaned concerning this race long since passed away, and, so far as I am able, wish to contribute, if only a little, to the general fund of information upon the subject of prehistoric man on this Continent.

1 will mention, incidentally, that I have also another mammoth saudstone pipe, which represents, not man, but a reptile, or bull-frog. This is also, I presume, the work of the Mound-Builders. Its weight is 2% pounds, and it was found in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

I would like to learn the Post-Office address of Prof. Gunning, as I wish to open a correspondence with him. If he should see this, will he please drop a line to my regular Post-Office, Beilville, Richland County, Ohio?

ROCKFORD.

Against Repudiation—Death of Er-Mayor Williams—Decoration Day—A Delinquent Treasurer—The Liquer Question.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., May 18.—There has been

considerable speculation this week relative to the position the new Council would take in the matter of the Water-Works debt. It will be remembered that, two years ago, the Holly System of Water-Works was put in here, at a cost of \$260,000. At the time, the city was owing a bonded indebtedness of nearly \$100,000; and hence a portion of the Water-Works

MY BALLOON-ADVENTURE.

"You, and you alone, Ned, can save me "You, and you alone, Ned, can save me.
It's my bread, the balloon is, and not mine
only, but that of little Polly at school, far away
in England there. And they'll make no more
of ripping the Defiance to ribbons than I would
of chipping the shell of an egg at breakfast, these peppery Marseillais."

The situation was, to say the least of it, ex-

and the Ducasse, or local festival of St. Maure, a village lying on the coast some two leagues eastward of Marseilles, had drawn thither a swarm of the population of the old Phosecan city. There was dancing in progress,—the merry twang of the fiddles floating upwards through the vine-tendrils that hung across the open win-dow, reached my ears as I stood beside the bed, dow, reached my ears as I stoodbeside the bed,
—but the great attraction of the evening's
entertainment was to be a balloon-ascent in the
midst of fireworks, on the part of an English
aeronaut, who, in the glowing language of the
handbills and posters that had for ten days past
advertised the trip, was described as "the

ceedingly awkward. It was the evening of a fete day, in brilliant, sultry autumn weather, such as may be looked for in the south of France,

famous, the intrepid Oliver Killick, le Roi des Airs."

As for myself, I was simply a young English

The state of the control of the cont

Threatest the expression of the shortest death of the short short the street hand which is period in good to the short short t

His heart was smote with manly grief,
As warrior Wulf thus spake:
"The Earl of Holderness is dead,
And, 'less I do mistake,
His noble spouse has also gone
Her peace with God to make." A storm of sorrow raged within King Alfred's warlike breast, For well he yet remembered hor

But ere his grief could be expressed, Or eulogy was spoken, The deathlike silence of the throng By voice of Wulf was broken:

By voice of Wulf was broken:
"Great King, reward a faithful Knight,
Who, both by deed and token,
And by his prowess on the field.
Has proved his faith unbroken. "The many scars my breast doth bear Tell how I've fought for thee! And will you not confer, just King, The Earl's estate on me?"

"Nay, King," broke forth Lord Thurston now,
"A stronger claim is mine!
"Twas I that crossed the raging sea,
And in that foreign clime,
At Danish Court, my wisdom wrought
Great good for thee and thine."

But, while these men, innred to war, Rehearse their gallant deeds, A toil-worn woman enters in,— A lovely boy she leads,— And, bowing low at Alfred's feet, This servant lady pleads:

"O gracions King, I ask of thee That justice may be done To this poor child, now parentiess, Whose father bravely won The great estates, and honors too, He left his only son. "There is no father to defend,
No mother to caress;
And now, because they cannot speak,
Is th' orphan's claim the leas?"
But here a haughty Thane broke forth,
In tones of angry stress:

"His claim, forsooth: What! dost then think"
The King wants babes like that,
When Danish foes are on all sides,
His battles to combat?
But grant he is the lawful heir,
The lands to him be given,
What could he do to aid the King?"
"I'd pray to God in Hegen!"
Chirped in the blue-eyed orphan-bey,
Who yet was scarce half seven.

The noble King and upright Judge
Smiled on the little boy;
For in those pleading beby-ages
Was truth without alloy:
Then spake the Monarch to his Thanes,
Who quickly 'lent their cars,'
To have their selfsh hopes now raised,
Or have confirmed 'wir fears;

"The King will giadly give all praise
And due reward to those
Most faithful Knights who served so wall
Against our Northern foes,
And taught the Danes, on many fields,
That, for our many woes,
We could return a nation's wrath
In heroes stalwart blows.

"But, of the claims on Holdemacs,
The orphan's is the first.
And, if your Judge were base enough.
The bonds of right to burst,
He'd fear that God might roise the dead,
And then, when face to face.
They'd look on me the vi

We thus behold from Alfred's heart
The love of Justice flow,
And, first in peace and first in war,
He heeds an orphan's we
And sends a light through Hist'ry's night
That will forever glow
In Time's dark pit, where it was lit
A thousand years ago.

FOSTONIA, O., May, 1976. TOR MARWELL

Russia and Austria.

London Enominar.

In the present strained condition of affairs between Russia and Austria, it is a notable fact that the Austria, licutenant, Baron Erti, has beet condemned to ten years' imprisonment for having sold to the Russian military statches of the Embassy at Vienna, Col. Molostwoff, a number of plans of fortresses, and other important documents. The sum paid to Erti by Molostwoff was 80,000 rubles. Brit had led a dissolute life, and in ender to be able to disentangle himself from his embarrassments, and to continue his life of dissipation, had acted as a syy for the benefit of the Russian Government. Among the plans furnished by him to Molostwoff were several of the eastern fortresses of Austria. This occurrence has created great assession,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank Business Dull, and Loanable Resources Growing.

Hew York Exchange Weak-Light Country Orders for Currency.

Is New York Losing Her Commercial Supremacy? The Produce Markets Generally Tend-

ing Downward---Provis-

ions Dull.

Greadstuffs in Pair Demand, but Easier---Short Selling and Small Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

othing occurred to vary the monotony of the notal cituation but the appearance of the ptroller as a borrower in behalf of the city, Municipal Government is in immediate need few hundred thousand dollars, and the banks been offered the loan if they like the security. have been offered the loan it they like the security. No definite result was reached further than a general agreement among the bankers visited that they would be glad to advance the funds needed if the certificates were so drawn that there could be no dispute about their validity, a point which involves the settlement of the Mayoralty question. No certificates would be taken if there were any danger that the string Mayor should not never to be the

Hicates would be taken if there were any danger that the signing Mayor should not prove to be the rightful Mayor.

The loan market was inactive. The banks have a surplus of loanable resources, for which there are but few applicants. The needs of the regular bustomers of the banks are never large at this season, and, as collections are fair, the amount of new paper offered is considerably less than the amount of maturing paper paid. The country banks are holding a large proportion of the advances made to them. The farmers have not yet had the leisure to market their produce.

Rates of discount are quoted at 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Concessions are made to good outside borrowers.

On the street, rates are 6@18 per cent. Business

is very quiet.

New York exchange was weak, and sold at 25c.

per \$1,000 premium between banks.

No perceptible increase was noticed in the country orders for currency.

The clearings were \$3,800,000.

B NEW YORK LOSING HER COMMERCIAL SU-

PREMACY!

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

New York, May 17. — For many months past a good deal of complaint has been heard among business men here of the constant decrease in this city of several classes of trade, principally among the obbing interest. This talk has been repressed for good while, but now that it has found expression me may hear it frequently. Having become used the sound of their own voices, they have begun take courage, and are really combining to present, if possible, further decay of the commerce of the sound of their own voices, they have begun take courage, and are really combining to present, if possible, further decay of the commerce of the city. It seems that the complaint really became alleutly, however—when the Immediate transportation act of 1870 went into effect. By that law it became possible or merchants to loave New York at in the cold in their importing schemes, and mediately a blow was struck at her laborers, her uckmen, lighterers, warehouses, and Customouse, and, in proportion to the amount of goods aported to points out of New York where there ere local inspectors, just in that proportion was the business of the city affected. Taking advanwere local inspectors, just in that proportion was
the business of the city affected. Taking advantage of that act, Rochester, and Utica, Syracuse,
and a number of busy cities where there were merchants who were able to buy directly from the foreign merchants, called for goods in bond. This has
gone on until now it has become so general a practice that it has resulted in a marked decrease
of business in this city. Attention is directed to
the fact that Broadway is comparatively deserted,
the police having no trouble nowadays to keep the
crossings free for foot-passengers. West street,
which was formerly scarcely passable between 6 in
the morning and 6 at night, shows the same lack of
business. This is not altogether accounted for by
the general excase that is offered,—that of general
depression, based on the uncertainty of the national financial condition. The common excase that a
Presidential campaign always brings depression,
locs not make the matter plain.

Together with the adverse operation of the Imnediate Transportation act, comes the injurious
sompetition carried on by Boston and Baltimore,
and to some extent by Philadelphia, with New
York. By offering superior terminal facilities,
they are drawing away the molasses and sugar imports, and are becoming the grain depots for a vast
amount of produce formerly shipped from this

ports, and are becoming the grain depots for a vast amount of produce formerly shipped from this port. As the produce goes, so go the merchants, and thus in a simple way the hotels lose their guests, the theatres are deprived of patronage, the streets are no longer jammed with a leaseless throng of loaded trucks, and the startled merchants are wondering what they are lo do about it. And as I said, they are not only wondering, but are taking counsel together. The startled merchants are wondering what they are to do about it. And as I said, they are not only wondering, but are taking counsel together. The list thing that they will endeavor to do will be to induce the railroad companies to ecase making special rates to a few persons in cities west of New York, so that their small customers may not feel the discriminations in favor of the large capitalists so keenly. Then they talk of giving up their "drummers, "who are now employed at very great expense, and do not pay for themselves. By this means they hope to get the interior merchants to resume their old enstom of visiting New York fall or spring to make their selections, and is all their stores with new slock. They have also enlisted in this noble army of martyns several of the leading hotels, because the hotel-keepers miss the faces of men who no longer mingle with the crowd in the sorridors, and they desire ence more to enjoy the sight of their faces, and to reap the satisfaction of collecting their bills.

All of our merchants do not feel alike on this subject. Some of them consider the loss of trade natural. Thry can see that the immediate transportation of imported goods across the country to iheir destination is a great benefit to some cities, and but the seizing of a natural advantage. They slam that there have been changes in the manner of doing business here, by which it is done, in some branches, more economically than before. Until we cease to build (on, time) magnificent sheps, for which the customers have to pay, and maintain "fancy" rents and extravagant business habits, just so long will conservative men be driven to other parts. A few days ago a new leak was opened. The Pennsylvania Railroad has constructed a ferry-boat, upon which cars from Boston are run to North Haven, on the Hariem River, and carried around the city to Jersey City, where they are shipped to Washington. Then again, the hackmen less, and the hotels lose some-thing.

railway securities were depressed a for-night ago, not only in cases of coal-carrying com night ago, not only in cases of coal-carrying companies, whose business is so much reduced by the cramped manufacturing demand for fuel, that their freight charges are on the decline, but also among the miscellaneous lines leading as far west as Chicago. The latter had discontinued their agreement for maintaining traffic charges on a remunerative scale, and the fear of competition led to sales and depression in the market for the stocks affected. —London Economist, May 6.

The discount to-day on silver soln was 3% per cent buying and 2% 63 per cent selling, and on trade dollars, 7% per cent buying and 7 per cent selling, premium in gold.—Alia California, May 13.

PROSPECTS OF THE BONANZA MINES. The mines all along the great Constock belt are looking and promising well, and the future outlook is very encouraging. The Con. Virginia is averaging at the rate of \$2,500,000 per moath, while the California, with only two mills to crush the ore, is following close in the wake with \$1,000,000 mere.

Alia California. -Alla California.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States on of '81.
United States 5-20s of '85.
5-20 of '85.—January and July
5-20s of '87.—Annuary and July
5-20s of '88.—Annuary and July
United States now he of '81.
United States coursery es. GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 1194@119%. POREIGN EXCHANGE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Chicago City 7 w et. honds.
Chicago City 7 w et. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 w et. sewerage.
Cook County 7 w et. bonds (short).
Cook County 7 w et. bonds (long).
North Chicago 7 w et. bonds (Lincoin Park). LOCAL STOCKS. City Railway, North Side.
City Railway, North Side.
Traders' Inagrance Co.
Chamber of Commerce
Chicago Gas-Light Colse Co.
Exposition stock (old).
Exposition stock (acrip)...

BY TELEGRAPH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Pacific Mail stocks are NEW YORK, May 19.—Pacific Mail stocks are in great commotion to-day on account of the conflict of rival interests as represented by Hatch and others, on the one side, and Gould and Dillon on the other. According to the common understanding the latter is prepared to retain his control at all hazards to prevent future injurious competition with the Union Pacific Railroad. At present there is a single freight agency, by whom the freight business of either route is in alarge measure controlled.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Gold advanced to 112%, declined to 112%, and closed at 112%. Carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were quiet but lower for New Jersey Central convertible, Union Pacific sinking fund, Michigan Central 7s, and St. Paul, LaCrosse

were better.

The stock market has been exceedingly irregular The stock market has been exceedingly irregular, with alternate spasms of strength and depression. Pacific Mail was less active than yesterday, although the stock still continues prominent, and the street is much puszled as to the probable result of the coming election. The opening sales were at 21, from which point there was an advance to 23, when the price broke to 21½. This was followed by a recovery to 22½ and a subsequent reaction to 21½. Yesterday proxies were worth \$10 %, and to-day the stock was loaning at 26.3 for carrying. There was another break in coalroads, New dersey Central, declining 5, from 88 to 83. Subsequently its stock rallied to 83½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western dropped from 105% to 105, regular, and 104½, seller 30. Later there was a recovery to 105½, regular. Union Pacific was weak and declined from 59 to 58. Western Union and Lake Shore advanced in early dealings, but afterwards lost the improvement. During the last hour stocks were 'generally dull and lower. The chief weakness was in Lake Shore, Western Union and Michigan Central. Lake Shore fell off to 53½, Western Union to 65%, and Michigan Central to 40½, these being the lowest questations of the day. Among the coal roads, Delaware, Lackawana & Western declined to 103½. New Jersey Central recovered to 84, with the last sales at 83½, which was 44 below the opening price. The continued depression in coal roads brings out investment stock, and has an unsettled fuffuence on the general market. Pacific Mail advanced just before the close to 23½, and closed at that price. The twe extremes of the day were 21 and 23. There was nothing positively new is regard to the stock, although there were many rumors. The Graphic

Temessee 6a, new 42 Missouri Facific 6a 105/6 Virginia 6a, old 31 Missouri Facific 6a, old 31 Miss

the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock SILVER IN SAN PRANCISCO. Flour, bria. . Wheat, bu .

11, 496 12, 441 10, 302 32, 700 92, 160 87, 688 101, 000 33, 390 132, 606 33, 330 37, 415 43, 971 2, 930 4, 446, 910 15, 810 2, 006 30, 210 15, 810 2, 000 20, 000 22, 000 10, 000 125, 000 10, 900 144, 300 10, 800 825, 778 31 488 304, 150 84, 006 79, 795 52,500 8,100 18,835 Lard, lbs.
Lallow, ibs.
Butter, lbs.
Butter, lbs.
D. hogs. No.
J. hogs. No.
J. hogs. No.
J. hogs. No.
J. hogs.
J. hogs. 9,440 15, 901 18, 094 5, 903 3, 444 5, 903 3, 444 1719 88, 179 194, 719 88, 179 227, 633 777, 862 2, 869 4, 777 2, 869 4, 777 3, 903, 000 3, 893, 000 880, 000 1, 279, 900 880, 000 1, 279, 90 8, 903 8, 724 43 60 6,963 8,465 2,565 101,156 108,460 125,160 108,460 125,160 108,200 108,200 108,200 108,200 575,000 8,276 2,666 16,064 5,444 558 58,176 190 177,862 4,777 8, 480 2, 458 338 168, 480 435 153, 230 2, 147 9,090 1,554 140 400 Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-

COMMERCIAL.

the leading articles of produce in this city during

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

samption: 2, 134 bu wheat, 877 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 10 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 22 cars No. 2 do. 35 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected do (92 wheat); 17 cars high mixed corn, 59 cars and 8,000 bu No. 2 do, 10 cars new mixed do, 28 cars rejected do, 2 do, 10 cars new mixed do, 28 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (118 corn); 3 cars No. 1 cata, 6 cars No. 2 white do; 13 cars and 7,600 bu No. 2 cata, 4 cars rejected do; 16 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. 10 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (265 cars), 121,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,932 bu wheat, 96,551 bu corn, 16,332 bu cats.

The direct ahipments from this city to Europe last week included 20,206 bu wheat, 253,288 bu corn, 9,680 boxes meats, and 7,500 tes lard.

Large quantities of grain are now daily transferred from the railroad cars of one line to those of another, near the outskirts of this city, at a

of another, near the outskirts of this city, at a cost of less than 50c per car. The process employed is hand shoveling, without any other machinery than that supplied in human muscle; the grain being shoveled out of one car into the other. The warehousemen have charged \$1.00 per car for trimming, which simply means the leveling of the grain is the form at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at it is nowed in from the observation of the car at its property in the car at the car at its property in the car at th trimming, which simply means the leveling of the grain in the car as it is poured in from the elevator. They have defended this charge as perfectly legitimate, whereas it now appears that more than twice the work is daily done for half the money. The warehousemen have not killed the goose which lays the golden egg, but their extortions have drawn it off to lay its eggs elsewhere. Some of the grain thus transferred on track changes ownership in Chicago, so that the decrease in the volume of our grain trade is not quite as great as would appear from comparing the daily inin the volume of our grain trade is not quite so great as would appear from comparing the daily inspection of now with that of former years. And some of that which is billed through is sold by Chicago parties. The market, therefore, remains with us still; but it needs not much philosophy to see that the market must eventually follow the grain. "Where the body is, there will the eagles be gathered together" is as true now as in the days when the Good Book was written. If the grain does not some to Chicago the warket for its will not become the Good Book was written. If the grain does not come to Chicago the market for it will not long remain here; and our city will then cease to be the distributing point of supplies to the Great West. Our rufaced walls will then only remain as a monument to the departed greatness of Chicago, and a atting inscription thereon would be: "Dead—Blind avarice killed her."

There is an evident disposition on the part of the warehousemen to recognize this factor and

warehousemen to recognize this fact now, and a willingness to meet the change in the situation; but the case is so bad that they can hardly restore the grain trade to its former volume, the grain trade to its former volume, by them-selves, even if they were willing to give their ser-vices for nothing,—which they cannot be expected to do. A change in the rules of the Board of Trade is wanted, and must be made before the desired reform can be brought about. Under the operation of the well-enough-meant rules for the prevention of corners our market has degenerated into a aschine, which is chiefly run in the interest of the bears. It would be best to have it so conducted that it would favor neither side at the expense of the other; but, if it must lean at all, it was evidently to the interest of the city and the North-west, as a producing section, that it should tend slightly upward, rather than the other way. The better prices the farmer is able to realize for his produce the more money will be have to invest in the groceries, dry goods, etc., which Chicago merchants have to sell; and it does seem to be an especial shame that while the farmer is "pro-tected" into paying the highest prices for nearly everything he has to buy, he should be protected the other way, by the local bear interest, into recelving the very lowest possible prices for what he

ceiving the very lowest possible prices for what he has to sell.

Of course, Chicago does not make the markets of New York and Liverpool; but it is undeniable that the course of prices here exercises an important influence on the quotations there. Never was this better exemplified than during the past two months. Some English dealers wrote: "Our market has declined because we have been offered wheat by Chicage shippers at 6d per quaster less than the current quotations here." Others telegraphed: "American corn offered to arrive at less than we are asking for the same." What could Liverpool holders do under such circumstances but to give way? They did so, and then the quotations of "easier" cabled from the other side of the Atlantic, furnished our bears with an argument for putting out another million bushels short which they never expected to be called upon to deliver; and that in turn produced a second weakness in Liverpool, which reacted here. Our market has never been kept below the point at which shipments could be profitably made to other places; and it is no wonder that country holders of grain have refused to send their property here to be sold under such conditions. We have in mind one case which occured two days ago. A lot of corn had been bought in the country during the winter by a Chicage firm, and sold here to be delivered in May. But the Chicago firm found that it could make not less than 5c per bu by shipping the grain direct to the Bast, and buying in the May sales at 48c, though that figure was nearly 2c premium over June. The grain was ordered shipped to the scaboard, and will not touch Chicago. It will be noted that this difference of 5c per bu is 2c more than the "regular" charges for storage, switching, and handling. The other 2c, and more than that, may be asfely set down to an unnecessary depression of the price of corn in this market by the selling of immense quantities for future without the intention to deliver it.

Short solling is well enough in its way, and an extensive grain busine Of course, Chicago does not make the markets of

unchanged. Broom-corn continues to meet with a fair inquiry, and the better grades are firm, and common steady. Wool remains dull and weak. Seeds were in little better request and steadler, the receipts having failen off. Hay was steady, under a moderate inquiry for shipment. Potatoes were scarce and steady, under a fair retail inquiry. Green fruits were in continued good demand at former prices. Chickens were scarce and firmer, and other poultry was unchanged in price. Eggs nd other poultry was unchanged in price. Eggs

were alow.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 2½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and easy at former figures, with a good many cars offering. They were quoted at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 22½@20c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Engagements were made for 57,000 bn wheat and 25,000 bn corn. It was understood, however, that a considerable quantity of corn was contracted for by rail, on through rate to Europe, which was not re-

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at Chicago Customs, May 19, 1876: Van
Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, 11 cases and 1 cask
perfumery; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases dry goods.
Amount of duties collected, \$4, 410.08. WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

The following is from a letter received yester-day morning by a gentleman from one of the umission firms in New York, and dated the 17th inst:
'Our market te-day was quiet up to the close "Our market to-day was quiet up to the close, when one of our receivers broke, selling No. 2 Chicage at \$1.90. No sense in doing it.

"We sold about 100,000 bu to-day, all for the Continent, at full prices; but some of your bears send wheat here, and, on a quiet or dull market, slam things to influence your market; so it goes, With a little management, exporters can be made to pay full prices.

TRADING RULES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, May 19.—I have read your remarks in this morning's edition giving some reasons why Chicago was losing a portion of her grain trade, and I fully agree with you, and would most re-spectfully call the attention of your readers to your article as above referred to. article as above referred to.

spectruity enit the attention of your readers to your article as above referred to.

What is very injurious to the grain and provision trade of Chicago is the rule adopted in regard to the non-delivery of sales positively made. This rule will eventually transfer this large business in grain and provisions to some other point. There is no other Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce in the world that has passed such a rule, it is apposed to free trade and common sense, and should be expunged, and I am surprised that such an intelligent body of gentlemen as the Board of Trade of Chicago is composed of should allow such a rule to remain on their books for a day.

Members of the Board of Trade, like all business men, are working hard to make money, and will no doubt use all honorable means to accomplish this one object. I don't think they require any special rule of the Board, and one moment's reflection ought to convince them of this fact.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were dull and weak, though the speculative articles did not decline so much as on some previous days. Hogs were in fair supply here, and Liverpool was reported easier on lard and meats, the importations of the latter having been large all through the spring. The buying here seemed to be exclusively to fill sharts, except one car load of shoulders taken for shitment. shipment.

The stock of lard in New York is now declared to be

FLOUR.—Was quiet at unchanged quotations. There was a moderate shipping demand for flour made from hard wheat, but little of it offered, and other grades were in light request. More was done in winters than usual. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters, partly at 84.5086.75; 1,150 bris spring extras, partly at 84.5086.75; 1,50 bris spring extras, partly at 84.508.50; and 200 bris spring superfine at 85.2563.62%.
Total, 1,850 bris. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.37% 67.87%; common to good do, \$5.87%; 25; shipping extras, \$4.5085.60; good do, \$5.0086.37%; shoice do, \$5.0086.87%; patents do, \$6.0080.00; Minnesota, \$5.0086.75; spring superfines, \$3.5084.00; rye flour, \$4.2564.50.

Broater Mas in moderate domand at the prices of the previous day. Sales were reported of 60 tons at \$10.25 on track, and \$10.50 free on board ears.

Middlings—Sales were reported of 25 tons at \$14.5086 17, \$5. all free on board ears.

usual. Soles were reported of 500 bits winters, partly
as 85.000e. 77; 1, 150 bits apring cartes, partly as 65.05
60.50; and 200 bits spring reported as 12.2505.005.
60.50; and 200 bits spring reported as 12.2505.005.
60.750; spring of prices: Choice winter earlies, 9.77; 160.000.
60.000.005; spring superflows, 83.5004.00; rys shorted on, 83.000.005.
60.000.005; spring superflows, 83.000

The state of the property of t

Meas Pork—250 bits seller July at \$20.65.

Meas pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bris seller July at \$20.65.

Meas pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bris seller July at \$20.050.678.

Latz was in hair demand and steady. Sales: 2.750 tes, at the sale of 500 bris seller July at \$2.05.

Latz was in hair demand and steady. Sales: 2.750 tes, at the sale of 500 bris sellers.

Wheat was quiet and steady of 52.35 for July and closed casy at \$1.056. July sold at \$1.054.81.084.

Latz was quiet and steady, closing at 474c for May, 48c for cash, 465c for July, and 450.465c for July.

Darkey was nominal at 72673c for May.

CALL BOAND.

Meas pork was firmer, closing at \$20.795c for July and \$20.875c for August.

Latz was steady with sales of 750 bris at \$20.70620.

Tyle for July, and \$20.975c for August.

Latz was steady with sales of 750 to at \$12.35612.

374 for July. Short ribs closed at \$10.35 for July.

Sales: 500,000 bg at \$10.35610.35 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Rangoon, %67c; Carolina, 714@8c; Louisia, 654:675c.
Coffees—O. G. Java, 30:631c; Java, No. 2, 276:28c; offce to fancy Rio, 23:235/c; good to prime do, 22:35/c; common to fair, 30:66:21c; roasting, 10:46:104/c; ingapore Java, 25:628c; Costa Rica, 25:6235/c; Mara

HIGHWINRS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged, at \$1.07½ per gallon. There were none offered for sale, and the article is quoted scarce, but with a light demand. In moderate demand at the following prices: Green city butchers, be; green cared light and heavy, 7c; damaged, two-thirds prices to 5c; part cured, \$0.00 per country, \$50c; green call; \$1c; films hides, \$1.56; \$25c; cry kip and calf, \$1.20; \$1.00 per con aking, \$45,550c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.1a.
BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair demand at unchanged prices. Hurl is in light stock, and the best grades are firm. Common corn is plentiful. The stock in the city is estimated at 1,000 tons, against about 2,000 tons last spring. It is thought that there is considerable common corn is the country, a portion of it being in the hands of growers. We quote: Choice hurl, 660c; No. 2 hurl, 768c; choice medium, 7667fc; good medium brush, 660ffc; fair inside and covers, 565fc; infarior, 464fc; crooked, 366c.

BUTTER—The market continues weak, and prices still show a downward tendency. Increasing receipts

good medium brush, 650-561; fair inside and covers, 550-56; infarior, 454-56; crooked, 350-6.

BUTTRE—The market continues weak, and prices still shew a downward tendency. Increasing receipts and deciling prices at the Kast restrict the demand, and slocks are accommissing more rapidly than is desirable. We now quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 244-250; medium to good grades, 1562-26; inferior te common, 1581-76.

BAGGIRO—There was nothing new in the position of the bagging market. Trade was quiet and prices again favored the buyer. We repeat our list: Stark A, 2554c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 245c; Montaup, 26c; Ontario, 35c; American A, 25c; I Amoskeag, 255c; Orasrio, 35c; American A, 25c; I Amoskeag, 255c; Otter Oreek, 255c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 155c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 155c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 155c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 155c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 155c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 155c; do., 5 bu, 15c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; 15c; do., 5 bu, 15c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 15c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 15c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 15c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 buriap bags, 5 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 bu, 145c; buriap bags, 5 bur

ures. Local and country buyers were ordering freely at the ansexo prices:

Rresign-Dates, 66095c; figs. layers, 153155c; figs. druns, 1254155c; figs. druns, 1254155c; figs. druns, 1254155c; figs. druns, 125415c; figs. druns, 125515c; figs

Secrétic— —Patent cut lonf, 115@115@c; crushed, 115@c wdered, 115@3115@c; granulated, 105@11c; A., 105@c; do No. 2, 10c; B. 55@c; extra C. 65@c to 2, 55@65%c; yellow C. No. 1, 55@65%c; do beg5%c; concec brown, 56@56%c; fair to prime shee; common do, 75@56c; choice molasses comice common to good de, 75@68%c; New C No. 2 bearing a common do, 714:38; choice monaced on Sadabac; common to good do, 714:38; c New Orleans, 714:39; c 317:49; c

Autors—Alianice, 176:175c; cover, camerati care a section; pepper, 175c; ilso; nutnegs, \$1.15c; 20; Calcutta ginger, 145c; 155c; German Mottled, 616c; 7c; Matte Lily, coeffic; White Rose, coeffic; Royal savon, Stasec, savon imperial, 55c; Golden West, 54c; 55c; Co. com, scool; Kingdrori, purc, 75c; do, silver so; do, com, scool; Kingdrori, purc, 75c; do, silver gioss, this of the community, community, fire coeffic, the growth of the coeffic so; do, cora, tosilose, HAY—Was in moderate request for shipment, and steady, the receipts being small. Quotations: No. 1 timeln, \$13.50c; H.O.; No. 2 do, \$11.00c; 11.50; mixed do, \$0.00c; 50; upland prairie, \$10.00c; 10.50; No. 1 do, \$7.50c; O.; sough, \$5.50c; 50.50.

do, \$7.50c; O.; sough, \$5.50c; 50.50.

changed, at \$1.074 to inactive and nominally unchanged, at \$1.074 to inactive and nominally unchanged, at \$1.074 to inactive and nominally unchanged, at \$1.074 to inactive and some of the coefficient for saic, and the article is quotate scarce, but with a light demand.

dry kip and caff. 12912/4c; dry saited hidea lic; deacon skins, 45450c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a fair trade at the recent decline. Tin plates are said to be firm in New York. Quotations: Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, 80.00; do, IX, 10x 14, \$11.50; rooting, 14x20, IC, \$8.50.

Plat Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 27c.
Solder—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.
Leud—Ply, Tige; bar, Sige; lead pipe, 9c.
Copper—Bottoma, 34c; sheathing copper, 33c.
Sheet Pron—No. 24, 4c rates; Russia fron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 18c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; gaivanized fron, No. 26, 14c; discount, 25 per calls.

common to choice cows, for city slampher, weighing 800 to 1,100 hs. Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 hs. Inferior—Light and thin cows, hetters stags, 3,50@4.00 3,5084.00 | Inferior Light and tain cown, neiters areas, | 2,5063.50 |
| Dulla, ad Scalaway steers. | 2,5063.50 |
| No. | CAPILE ALES. | 45. | 77. | 77. |
| 122. | 1,440 | \$4.00 | ... | 1.00 | \$4.00 |
| 123. | 1,540 | \$4.00 | ... | 1.00 | \$4.00 |
| 13. | 1,503 | 4.80 | 10. | 1,100 | \$4.50 |
| 15. | 1,348 | 4.90 | 10. | 1,100 | 4.50 |
| 16. | 1,362 | 4.90 | 10. | 1,100 | 4.50 |
| 17. | 1,348 | 4.90 | 17. | 1,004 | 4.50 |
| 18. | 1,296 | 4.90 | 32. | 1,101 | 4.50 |
| 19. | 1,391 | 5.15 | 19. | 1,068 | 4.45 |
| 19. | 13. | 1,503 | 5.00 | 11. | 1,07 | 4.40 |
| 12. | 1,343 | 4.90 | 14. | 1,044 | 4.40 |
| 12. | 1,343 | 4.90 | 14. | 1,044 | 4.40 |
| 14. | 1,373 | 4.75 | 13. | 1,396 | 4.40 |
| 14. | 1,374 | 4.75 | 13. | 1,396 | 4.40 |
| 15. | 1,394 | 4.75 | 13. | 1,396 | 4.40 |
| 16. | 1,374 | 4.75 | 13. | 1,396 | 4.40 |
| 17. | 1,112 | 4.75 | 17. | 971 | 4.50 |
| 17. | 1,112 | 4.75 | 17. | 971 | 4.50 |
| 17. | 1,112 | 4.75 | 17. | 971 | 4.50 |
| 17. | 1,112 | 4.75 | 17. | 971 | 4.50 |
| 18. | 1,374 | 4.70 | 18. | 804 | 3.874 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 1,224 | 4.75 | 10. | 10. | 3.75 |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. |
| 19. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10

SHIEEF—Were scarce and nominal at \$5.00a7.00 for common to extra wooled, and at \$5.00a5.80 for poor to extra shoru.

EAST LIBRUTY—WERKLY REPORT.

Special Inspaich to The Tribuna.

EAST LIBRUTY—WERKLY REPORT.

Special Inspaich to The Tribuna.

EAST LIBRUTY—R., May 19.—Cuttle—Receipts for the week ending May 18, 318 cars of through stock and 101 cars for sale here, in all 7, 438 head, against 6, 231 head the week before; increase of run over last week, 71 cars through and 11 hand; demand light, and a great many shipped on, especially the good grades; the good light were readily bought up by the butchers and country dearest the lagher paid three for the state of the second light were readily bought up by the butchers and country dearest the lagher paid three for the \$6.00 for 1, 100 to 1, 300 pounds; common, 900 to 1, 000, \$3.90a4.25; stockers, \$3.50a4.25; sales for the week, 1,300 head, against 11,335 the week before; prices off 10 to 15c for tops; Philadelphias and Yorkers steady and partly active at \$7.30a7.40; Philadelphias, \$7.70a7.75. The general tope of the market was weak; common and roughs, \$6.0056.50.

Shep-18, 500 head, against 11,000 last week; prices off since Monday fully Soc, heavy run the casner, seven and the sheek of the same; seven as a shock may be a sheek of the same; seven and the same;

selling at \$4.0066.25.

ALHANY — WERKLY REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALHANY, N. Y. May 19—Beess—Receipts 570 c
95 more than last week. Dealers experienced a g
business at a decline of 16 per 10 lbs up to yester
when the prices advanced and the market closed q
when the prices advanced and the market closed qu
usual; the same is noticeable with kasters and is
successed mand has been general; New York took more to
usual; the same is noticeable with kasters and is
Sheep—We higher, with a fair and steady demand,
a drooping tendency to-day; sales of clipped at \$156.07

and unclipped at \$15.000 c

full lambs, 75.000 c, and spri
again. Both markets closed weak and dull.

ST. LOUIS. May 19.—Hope—Steady; good demand; ll sold. Yorkers. 68,6984c. Bacon. \$6.0006.90. Butchers, 50.7567.00. 68,6004c. Bacon. \$6.0006.90. Cattles Weaker; slow; not quotably changed; good control of the control o

the week, 12,835. No saics to-day. Fresh arrivals through consignments.

Shep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000. Total for the week, 12,000. Sales, 9 cars at \$5.75@8.12½ for clipped, and \$6.25@7.00 for wouled.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800. Total for the week, 14,200. Yorkers, \$7.25@7.30; heavy, \$7.40@7.40. CINCINNATI, May 18.4 Hogs—Steady; common to good light, \$9.35.6.70; fair to good heavy, \$7.10.0.7.25. Receipts, 725; shipments, 730.

The cargo market was moderately active early and quiet afterwards. The offerings were small, numbering probably about 15 cargoes, and 8 or 9 were sold, chiefy to the city trade. The supply consisted almost wholly of common lumber, very little of the better qualities having yet arrived at the sale-docks this scanon. There is some demand for good lumber in eargo from parties who have reduced their winter stock, but the receipts thus far have been very small because the rul-

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Livenpool, May 19-11 a. m. - Frour-No. 1, 249; No.

A 22a.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9a 10d; No. 2, 9a 6d; Spring, No. 1, 9a 6d; No. 2, 8a 3d; white, No. 1, 5a 10d; No. 2, 9a 8d; club, No. 1, 10a 4d; No. 2, 9a 3d.

No. 2, 9a 8d; club, No. 1, 10a 4d; No. 2, 9a 10d. Corn—No. 1, 2a 3d; No. 2, 20a.

Provisions—Fork, 82a 6d. Lard, 3da 3d.

Liverrool, May 19—2 p. na.—Lard—58a.

Breadaintys—Quies. Wheat—Club, No. 1, 10a 4d; No. 2, 9a 11d.

Weather fair.

Liverrool, May 19—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; 6466a 5-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 6,100 American; sales of the week, 50,000, including 6,000 for export and 3,000 for speculation; total stock, 1,001,000, including 22,000 American; receipts 4a,000, including 22,000 American; estual export, 4,000; amount affoat, 9a5,000, including 162,000 American; receipts 4a,000, including 22,000 American; at Manchester dull and tending downward.

Breadaintys—Wheat—Roceipts for three days, 11,000 quarters, including 7,000 quarters American; California white, average 8a belsiod; club, 9a 11d@10a 4d; red wostern spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8a 3d@6a 6d; do winter, as objects 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22a@24a. Corn—Western mixed, 20a@26a 3d. Onto—American, 36a36d.

Bariey—American, 3a 6d. Pens—Canadian, 36a330a 6d. Crover Seed—American, 5a.

Reins—Common, 5; pale, 12@15.

Spirits of Turpentine—23.

Londow, May 10.—Western 21s; short clear, 5a.

Tulios—Fine American, 41s.

Patroleum—Spirits, 73 3da 7a 6d; refined, 11a 3d.

Linased Oil—23d.

Reins—Common, 5; pale, 12@15.

Spirits of Turpentine—23.

Londow, May 10.—Western 21s; short clear, 5a.

Tulios—Fine American, 41s.

Patroleum—Spirits, 73 3da 7a 6d; refined, 11a 3d.

Linased Oil—23d.

Reins—Common, 5; pale, 12@15.

Spirits of Turpentine—25.

Londow, May 10.—Western 25 day and 25

@1.34 for No. 1 spring. \$1.10@1.35 for winter red Western, \$1.22@1.45 for amber do, an ter red Western, 81.2381.40 for amber \$1.3561.50 for white Western, including Milwaukee, crop of 1874 in store, at \$1.27, as to arrive at \$1.42; and white Canada to arrive in bond. Rye decidedly firmer, at \$4.888c for 95690c for State, and see for Canada in bond and barley mait quiet. Corn without decided change also of 56,000 but at 8008000 for no grade mixed, still for steamer mixed, and ease for new white Southand also 5,000 but at 8008000 for no grade mixed still for steamer mixed, and ease for new white Southand also 5,000 but at 3500430 for mixed western and States and 400800 for white Western and States.

Provisions—Middles quiet at 1156312c for long class. and State and 400500 for white Western and State.

Processions—Middles quiet at 11%/S12c for long clean.

Lard scarcely so firm; sales of 100 for at \$12.00 prime steam; at the first call for May \$12.40 was blood \$12.00 asked; for June \$12.00 was blood \$12.00 asked; for June \$12.00 asked. prime steam; at the first call for May and \$12.60 asked; for June \$12.50 was asked; for July \$12.65 was bid and \$1 August \$12.72% was bid and \$12.82% asked

for prime. To the Western Associated Prass.

Kaw York, May 18.—Coston Quiet; 13 5-16c; future barely steady; May, 13-22 1-16c; June, 13 1-16c; June, 13 1-16c; June, 13 1-16c; June, 13 1-16c; June, 14 1-16c; June, 15 1-16c; June, 15 1-16c; June, 17 1-16c; June, 18 1-16c; June, 18 1-16c; June, 19 1-16c;

Astrone Resis - Unchanged.

Astrone Resis - State Resis -

Provisions—Market dull and weak. Mess perk. 10022.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, Sc; clear rib, 10030. 1246c; ham, 15-616c. Lard quiet and weak; refined. Butter. Shoulders, St. 10030. 10030. 10030. 10030. 10030. 10030. 10030. ries Coffee dull and lower; Rio, eargoes, 150

Groceries—Coffee dull and lower; Elo, eargoes, 129
18c; jobbling, 15-jesite.
Whitsty—Markas dull; \$1,1156.
Whitsty—Markas dull; \$1,1156.
Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn. 48,000 bu.
Shigments—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn. 150,000 bu.
Mool—Inactive and unsettled; Pennsylvania and
West Virginia XX and above, 40,645c; caxrs. 60,645;
medium, 45c; coarse, 28-940c; New York, Michigan,
Indiana, and Western fine, 35c;36c; de unsettled and combing. 57,645c; fine
washed, 25c;26c; Canada combing, 57,645c; fine
washed, 25c;26c; carse and medium washed, 25c;26c; fine
tub washed, 40,645c;arse and medium washed, 25c;36c; No.
1 and superfine, 326;36c; randario pulled, 30;35c; No.

tab washed, 40645c; extra Marino pulled, 30635c; No. 1 and superfine, 32636c.

PRILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA.

May 10. — Fronts—Firmer for choice; others weak; When men and Minnesota extra family, 55.5066.

40. State.

Grein—Weas quiet but steady; Pennsylvania red, 31.45; amber, 51.46; subtr. 51.46; subtr. 51.46; subtr. 51.46; subtr. 51.46; subtr. 51.46; white, 51.5081.65; No. 1 prins, 31.30; Western sprouted, poor to good. 60068148.

Corn armly held; yellow, 622658; mixed, 60046; mixed, 266.58; mixed, 60046; mixed, 266.58; mixed, 60046; mixed, 266.58; mixed, 60046; mixed, 266.58; Western sprouted, poor to good. 60068148.

Whish—Steady; Western, 51.12.

Patroleum—Firm; crude, 11c; redned, 1446c.

Patroleum—Firm; crude, 11c; redned, 1446c.

24c; Western Fron, crude, 11c; redned, 1446c.

24c; Western Fro; Western extras, 246.38c; firsts, 320-246; Western for; Western extras, 246.38c; firsts, 320-246; Western fine, 116.120.

Exps—Quiet pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware fresh, 146.154c; Western fresh, 1346614c.

St. Louis, May 19.—Cotton—Easier, but not quotably lower.

Most—Market dull; No. 2 red winter, \$1.42 May; \$1.34 July; No. 3 do, \$1.20 bid May. Corn settice; a hade lower; 44566456c cash; 4456446c June; 44566456c cash; 4456446c June; 4456656.

Whish—St. 68. Barley dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; \$21.15621.35. Bulk means nountably lower; shoulded to the factors.

dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

Whisty-\$1.08.

Frocisions—Fork dull and lower: \$21.15.831.38. Bulk mests nominally lower; shoulders. 74,675.c. clear in 105,68105.c. clear, 105,68105.c. clear

rth. 136at clear, 138a.

Whishy-91, 1163.13.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

May 18. — Flour Sicady.

Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.22;

No. 2 do. 1.24; extra white Michigan, \$1.41; annew Michigan, \$1.41; annew Michigan, \$1.41; annew Michigan, \$1.41; annew Michigan, \$1.40; June \$1.284; July, \$1.30 offered: Michigan, \$1.41; annew Michigan, \$1.40; June \$1.284; July, \$1.30 offered: Michigan, \$1.40; June \$1.284; July, \$1.30; offered: Michigan, \$1.40; July, \$1

Snipments—Flour, 12,000 bris: wheat, 132,000 ba.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. May 19.—COMON—Quiet; 11%0.
Flour—Quiet and steady.
Grouts—Wheat quiet and Srm; \$1.50. Corn unsettled Sococio.—Oats dull and drooping; 250,500. Ryo dull and unchanged.

Oats dull and drooping; 250,500. Ryo dull and unchanged.

In active one—Pork dull and nominal; \$90.75. Lord inactive and the steam, 12c bid; kettle quiet at 136731%.
Bulk measure unsettled and lower; small sales at 7577%; 10%0;

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see season. Also several Copper and
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